PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Aug
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,281	F. N. Tillard	9th "
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
* PENINSULAR	5,297	T. Leigh	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,593	K. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5,297	T. Leigh	27th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 2 P.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th July, 1902.

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BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 1902
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b MARIA VALERIE	C. Bellen	4225	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Kiansberger	6500	25th Oct
a TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5025	25th Nov.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	23rd Aug.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Samoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 31st July, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4230	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about 23th August, 1902.
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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th August, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

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S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 6th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DURBAN, DELEGOA BAY, EAST LONDON AND PORT ELIZABETH,
S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 11th August.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 3rd August,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 31st July, 1902.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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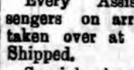

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti,	15th Aug., 1902.
Doo. BALDUINO	4,580	E. Denegri,	15th Sept., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti,	15th Oct., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
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Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
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S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	1st Sept. 1902

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AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

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Mahogany finish on solid hardwood. Seven and one-third octaves, Overstrung Scale. Three unisons to each note except in heavy bass section. Genuine ivory and ebony keys. Full iron frame. Genuine hand carved ornamentations. Music rack full length of top frame. Solid brass continuous hinges on lid and fall-board, highly nickel plated. Nickel plated pedals, hammer rail and action brackets. Four pedals, Patent mouse-proof device and all the latest patented improvements.

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Woollen Cover	...	... " 15	Set of insulators	... "	6

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D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.
MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES;

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been Gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotion in the Army and Navy Gazetted up to May 6, 1902.

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A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR
MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.
It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.
Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other fabrique, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

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It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.
This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.
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INDIAN CIGARS
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A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of TRIEUSA, The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAKOUMA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DATE (26th inst.) REMOVED into our NEW PREMISES in BALLARD ROAD.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that THOSE GUESTS who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS from Government to the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP, at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH US, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp.

Very early intimation should be given.

McCAUSLAND & CO.

1, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received up to THURSDAY, the 28th AUGUST, 1902 FOR THE SUPPLY OF MINERAL OIL for Lubricating purposes, required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1903.

1. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.
3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the Contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required, can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.
4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "TENDERS FOR MINERAL OIL".
5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
6. The tenders will be opened in the Office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company at Dharwar on Friday, the 29th August, 1902, at noon.

A. R. ANDERSON,
Acting Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 25th July, 1902.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

DEBENTURE LOANS.

12 LAKHS BEARING INTEREST AT 4 PER CENT.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India, the Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, is prepared to receive up to 12 Noon, Bombay Time, of MONDAY, the 11th August, 1902, SEPARATE sealed Tenders for the following two LOANS bearing interest at 4 per cent, per annum :—

1. Rs. 4 lakhs being the 3rd instalment of the Loan of 24 lakhs for Sewerage and Water Works repayable on 1st June, 1943.
2. Rs. 8 lakhs being the balance of the 2nd instalment of the Plague Loan of Rs. 20 lakhs, repayable on 1st May, 1920.

Total...Rs. 12 lakhs.

Further particulars as to the Form of Tender, amount of deposit, date of payment of accepted Tenders, amounts, etc. can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

It is not the intention of this Municipality to raise any further Loans this year.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Act. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 10th July, 1902.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

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AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
ON THE
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Rs. 5,000
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SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
— OR A —
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED,
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WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and
WELL WORTH THE MONEY
— OR AN —
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

— OR A —
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8,
— OR A —
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.					Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	...	...	...	500
1 Do.	...	...	...	...	250
2 Prizes	Rs.	125	each	...	250
2 Do.	„	100	„	...	200
2 Do.	„	75	„	...	150
4 Do.	„	50	„	...	200
10 Do.	„	25	„	...	250
100 Do.	„	10	„	...	1,000
200 Do.	„	5	„	...	1,000
200 Do.	„	1	„	...	200
523 Prizes			Total ...		5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system only.

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SOLE AGENTS,
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

THE "CROWN" PUZZLE given free. It is hard to work the puzzle but it is harder to find Organs equal to the "CROWN" Best for Church. Best for Homes. The Puzzle will be found an interesting and amusing problem.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

"BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE," manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, from fresh Selected Fruit. Invaluable for Diarrhœa. Per Jar Re. 1-4, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

REQUIRED, a 2nd Class ENGINEER, acquainted with Tamil, for a Ginning Factory upcountry. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. "392 Ju.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

CLEARANCE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—REDUCED PRICE SALE NOW ON. Wonderful Bargains in Gent's Boots and Shoes. Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes at specially Reduced Rates. Must be sold to make room for New Stock.—SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SINGER has always come first in every contest of Sewing Machines, and has carried the palm. People acknowledge every day that they are the best and the most durable, and thousands buy daily from our 110, Branches in India.

FOR WHATEVER you need in the Household or for furnishing Camp or Bungalow please apply to Wm. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

JUST LANDED.—A very fine Selection of best AMERICAN PLATED WARE by Reed and Barton, consisting of Ice Pitchers, Tea and Coffee Sets, Centre Pieces, Vases, etc.—M. BRESLAUER & Co, 9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phœnix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD,—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery in Bombay.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagon, at Rs. 3-3-2 per case.

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CORONATION PORTRAITS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographers of Bombay, has resumed taking CORONATION PORTRAITS at the special Reduced Prices i.e. 3 Copies, Cabinet Size Portraits, for Rs. 10, during this month.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

BACK NUMBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 31 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 32 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Daboiker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrian, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE, Es l, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, &c. 15 per year including Postage.

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co., for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING-MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal received by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

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WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to P. G. MUKHERJI, MANAGER, V. C. Works Bamangachi, Bengal.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Kanjee Jaitha—

K	8	5 bales black, glazed shirting, Nos. 4234, 4235, 4236
423	4237 and 4238, 26 by 39 yards and stamped Nos.	
M	2501. 4234, 4235, 4236, 4237, and 4238, invoice No.	
4234-8—	8493-B.	

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of coloured and grey piece-goods :—

1 Mahogany square piano by Harold and Co.

AT 1-30. P.M.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria on half cee spring with a handsome strong bay Arab galloway and a set of harness,
1 strong-built vis-a-vis in very good order.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 chestnut G. B. pony 13-2, 5 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness,
1 handsome strong boat-shaped landau.
1 handsome powerful bay Arab goes well in single and double harness,

AUCTION SALE OF BICYCLES, ACCESSORIES, CYCLE REPAIRING LATHES, &c.

On MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Byculla, next to Fitzgerald Hotel, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Jehangir and Co., Cycle Dealers, closing their business, consisting of ladies' and gentlemen's bicycles, bicycle accessories, lamps, bells, pumps, stands, cycle repairing instruments, lathes, glass door cupboards, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of houses Nos. 37, 47, 1, 4, 49, 55, Bellasis Road.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF BILLIARD TABLE, FURNITURE, CRICKET KIT, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the "Century Building," 3rd Floor, opposite Messrs. John Roberts, and Co. Hornby Row, one mahogany full-size slate billiard table by John Roberts and Co., in very good order with balls, cues, marking board complete, billiard benches, one English safe on stand, office tables, clocks, copying press, glass door bookcase, books, game boxes, cricket bats, leg-guards, gloves, nets, &c., &c.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

The Sale of a piece of vacant land situate between Parel and Dadar Road, advertised to take place to-day, is POSTPONED, until further intimation.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Floral Fountain, the following fancy goods, consisting of glassware in variety, breakfast sets, cups and saucers, plated-ware, porcelain, table ornaments, majolica and terracotta figures and busts, fancy lamps, clocks, time-pieces toys, &c.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colured piece-goods, and the following :—

Household furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and washnand tables, book and hat stands, child's go-cart, &c.

1 set-fgrand, piano by Soundy and Co.
On account of the concerned—
1 cotton and wool opener.
1 flywheel.

AT 2 P. M.

Few ladies' and gent's bicycle by different makers.
second hand light victoria.
glass-fronted double-seated crougham.
second-hand vis-a-vis.
strong-built office shigram.
English side saddle complece with safet stirrups and double bridle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF SHOP FURNITURE, GAS AND OTHER FITTINGS AND GOOD WILL OF THE VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, AT CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 5th inst at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction the whole of the furniture, consisting of Marble-topped tables, bent-wood chair, glass show cases, cupboards, large size safe marble-topped counter fittings, glassware, crockery, plated ware, gas fittings, perfumery, fancy chocolates copper ice cream moulds, large size English ice box, large size stove etc., of the Vienna Confectionery, also recips of the different varieties of ice creams.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NOWROJEE HILL 1st ROW.

On TUESDAY, the 5th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction on the premises by order of the Administrators of the estates of the deceased mortgagees, Ananda Sawa, Sooja Natha, Oomed Harjee and Nagjee Walls, who were trading under the name of Ananda Sawa and Co., and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor Sonebai, wife of Khoja Ebrahim Ramjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and further charge dated respectively, the 15th day of January, 1888, and the 1st day of June, 1891, the following landed property, viz. :—

Firstly.—All that piece of Fazendari land together with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the western side of Nowrojee Hill 1st Row in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the said mortgagor, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 139 and new 13 Ward No. 3762 and Street Nos. 143-147, containing by admeasurement 132 and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Nowrojee Hill 1st Row, on the north by a passage belonging to Nagoo Shaika and Jomabai, widow, and on the south by a public passage and a house of Ramjee Halpatell.

Secondly.—All that piece of Fazendri vacant land, containing by a measurement 139 square yards or thereabouts situate with out the Fort of Bombay at 2nd Nowrojee Hill Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation or possession of the said mortgagor, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 3834 and Street No. 65, and bounded on the east and west by sweeper's passages, on the north by the property of Ardeseer Merwanjee Setna, and on the south by public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 1st August, 1902.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "SOGIWALA" AT GOWALIA TANK ROAD OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co, will, under instructions from and by order of the transferee of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Bai Soonabai, widow of Manekjee Dorabjee Bucher, Mr. Dinshaw Jeewanjee Soonawalla, Dr. Ardeseir Pestonjee Cama and Mr. Rattanshaw Dadabhoy, the executrix and executors of the said Manekjee Dorabjee Bucher, and in pursuance and exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of transfer of mortgage dated the 2nd day of May 1898, and made between Kessowjee Damoder Jairam (original mortgagee) of the first part, the said mortgagors of the second part and the transferee of the third part, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of August, 1902 at the premises, the undermentioned property at five in the afternoon :—

All that piece or parcel of and or hilly ground called "Sogiwalla," together with all buildings standing thereon, situate at or near Gowalia Tank Road, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,450 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows ; that is to say, on the west partly by the property of Bai Perozbai, wife of Manekjee Cowasjee Davar, and partly by the property of Joseph Maria de Ga, on the east partly by the property of the said Manekjee Dorabji Bucher and bequeathed to his son, Dossa bhoy Manekjee Bucher, partly by the property of Framroz Dhunjishaw Shroff and partly by the property of Daly Limji Bathiboy, on the north by the property of Joseph Maria de Ga, and on the south by the said Gowalia Tank Road, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Collector's old No. 128, Collector's new No. 1016, old Survey No. 82, new Survey No. 7067, and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward D. Nos. 3397 (1), 3397 (2), 3398 + 3399, 3400 (1) + 3400 (2) and 3401 and street Nos 67 + 67 A, 69, 71, 73 × 75, 77 + 77A, and 79, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Bai Soonabai, widow of the said Manekjee Dorabji Bucher, and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustom and Kola, solicitors, for the transferee of the mortgage, at their office No. 79, Medows Street, or the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Bombay, 1st August, 1902. Auctioneers.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Diseases, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS.
Warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, Lincoln, England.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.
Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
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The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no amount Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

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PARR'S BANK, LIMITED
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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Manager

Albert Buildings. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 3 Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
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CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A BOON TO WEAK MEN.

AN originally scientific secret of Curing Nervous Debility and its Various Physical and Nervous Ailments without the use of Nauseous Stomach Medicines.

The Method is easy and sure, and a Permanent and Effective Cure is Ensured in all Cases of Weakness in Young and Old Men.

A fully Explanatory Pamphlet sent sealed free of charge. Address C. MURRAY, 7, Southampton Row, High Holborn, London, England.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER :
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1902.

POST FREE.

LOST MANHOOD.

If you wish for Manly Vigor, send for the best and most valuable work on ATROPHY and VARICOCELE by M. D. Ch. M. : with special chapters on the explanation of Vital Secrets, and the certain CURE OF Prostration, DEBILITY and DECAY. This work is the purest guide in ESSENTIAL MATTERS. A few of the ailments which the work treats of are—Nervous Debility in all its forms, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Youthful Imprudence, Lost Manhood, Premature Decay, Despondency, Impotence, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Loss of Energy, Varicocele, Pains in the Loins, Dimness of Sight, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Frightful Dreams, Melancholy Noises in the Ears, Fœted Breath, Low Spirits, Timidity, Liver Complaints, Bladder and Kidney Complaints, and every form of disease which affects the Urinary Organs. Write for a copy to-day, and I will send one FREE OF CHARGE. Address :—"SURGEON," 7 Bristol Gardens, Brighton, Sussex, England. Name this paper.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1902

WITH AN ACCURATE MAP.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,

PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE for the year 1902 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. The high position accorded to Macleans Guide as an indispensable book of reference is fully maintained in this edition. The Guide therefore contains an increased amount of local and general information corrected to the latest date, and the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and augmented

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 30.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 40,00,000

Rs. 20'50 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 19'10 do. Bombay.
" 30 do. Madras.

Rs. 40'00 at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Minimum rate received 65 per cent. Average rate 15'38.
Telegraphic Transfers—nil.
Total amount sold during week 40,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week 40,00,000
Extra allotments of Bills on Calcutta Rs. 20,000 } at 1s. 4d.
do. Madras " 20,000 }

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£95 3-8	=	— 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 1-4	=	unchanged
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£109	=	do.
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£24 7-8	=	— 1-8
Bar Silver in London	24 5-16	=	unchanged
Do. 2 months hence	24 1-4	=	do.
Do. New York	58 3-4	=	— 1-4
Exchanges on London at Paris, 25'16		=	unchanged
Berlin Cheques on London	20'43 1-2	=	do.
Exchange on New York	4 27 7-8	=	do.
Account, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	do.
" Short London Bills	2 5-8	"	= do.
" Indian Bank Bills	2 7-8	"	= do.
3 months Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8	"	= do.
6 Do. Do.	3 3-8	"	= do.
Interest, day to day loans	2 3-4	"	= plus 1-4
Do. 7 day market loans	2 1-2	"	= unchanged
Metals, &c., unchanged.			
Wheat Club No. 30 July-Aug.		Sellers,	
Para Rubber 2s. 11 3-4d.			

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Sales quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 4,000. Spot 4 27-32 plus 1-32. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 5,000. Arrivals closed easier.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4'25	4'33	4'21	4'15
— 2	— 1	...	...
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
4'12	4'10	4'10	4'10	4'10
...	...	...	...	...

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	3,000 Bales.
" Last year	6,000
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
" Continent	1,000
" Mid-Uplands	9
Futures, month of July	8'43 — 7
Do. do. Dec.	7'45 plus 6
Coffee	5 1-2

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 11-16
Futures month of Sept.	7'32 plus 2
Do. Dec.	7'48 plus 2

Closing tone quieter.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 30th July, 1902 :—

Cotton	893	bales.
Wheat	11,529	cwts.
Linseed	14	"
Rapeseed	768	"
Gingellyseed	52	"
Poppyseed	178	"
Groundnuts	254	"
Castorseed	3,391	"
Rice	17,571	"
Myrabolams	nil	
Cottonseed	1,102	"

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JULY 31.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.			1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand			1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight			1s 4 1-8d
Do 6 do	do		1s 4 7-32d
French France 3	do	do	169 1-4
Marks 3	do	do	137 1-2
Hongkong 30	Days	Sight	129 1-4
Shanghai 30	"	"	171 1-2
Japan 30	"	"	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone.

Cash	97-15
1st Settlement	97-10

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 10th July	3	do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS,—

Linseed.—Tone firm.

Ready	9	14
Forward		

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	3
Do. Forward		
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	6	11
do. Forward		
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	7	4
do. Forward		

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	8	9
Forward		

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready	26	12 to 27.
Forward		

Liverpool opening telegram.

Opening tone—steady.

Estimated sales	6,000
Total imports	nil

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4'40	4'34	4'22	4'16
plus 2	plus 1	plus 1	plus 1
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March.
4'13	4'11	4'11	4'11
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1	plus 1
March-Apr.			
4'11			
plus 1			

COTTON.—The local market is quite uncharged and with the heavy rain we have had this afternoon business at Colaba is almost at standstill.

SHARES—steady.

Bank of Bombay	Rs. 1,247 1-2 ex div.
Manockjee Petit Mill	" 1 640

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 30

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 7-8
Bar Silver	24 5-16

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th July 1902, as compared with the statement of 22nd July 1902 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 15. Rs. A. P.	July 8. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,14,00,000 0 0	1,14,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,20,35,947 13 0	1,86,1,619 14 10
Other Deposits, &c.	5,07,35,430 0 8	8 21,30,542 11 4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,14,187 10 5	3,31,466 5 6
Sundries	14,17,671 6 0	13,74,740 6 9
Rs.	13,59,04,136 14 1	13,41,48,369 6 5

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,51,60,213 0 0	1,°2,18,709 0 0
Other authorised Investment	68,29,100 0 0	66,68,260 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,59,97,116 0 5	2,82,17,703 10 1
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,51,95,819 12 11	1,49,30,870 15 11
Bills discounted, &c.	1,93, 4,586 2 7	1,90,99,217 3 3
Balances with other Banks	11,25,9=8 9 10	12,44,590 5 8
Bullion	...	...
Dead Stock	16,03,220 1 4	16,03 887 8 10
Stamps	13,126 6 1	13,527 4 9
Sundries	15,61,256 5 2	9,89,169 12 7
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,26,99,308 15 8	2,55,9,150 15 6
Do. at Branches	2,47,34,681 1 1	1,96,28,882 9 11
Rs.	13,59,04,136 14 1	13,41,48,369 6 5

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	16,36,208	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	16,89,125	Do.
Other Deposits	1',95,112	Increase.
Post Bills	36,279	Do.

ASSETS.

	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	7,59,256	Increase.
Loans	1,91,587	Do.
Amounts of Credit	2, 4,589	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	2,25 379	Do.
Cash at Head Office	28,09,842	Increase.
Do. at Branches	51,0,8,812	Decrease.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for sixteen or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HALDAR—July 22, at Calcutta, the wife of N C Haldar, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, Moolt an, of a daughter.

THOMPSON—July 23, the wife of R M Thompson, P W D, of a daughter.

PALMER—July 28, at Snowdon, Simla, the wife of Sir Power Palmer, of a daughter.

DEATH.

GERRARD—July 27, at Villupuram Hospital, Thomas Gerrard, late L F Overseer, Villupuram Taluq, aged 53 years.

KEMP'S

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and bones carefully freed from fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5 h. 37 m. Sun sets, 6h. 36 m. High water, 9-21 m., 9-7 a. Law water, 2-21 m., 3-22 a.m.
Bombay University Senate, 5-15 p. m.
Scottish High School, Byculla : "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp", 5-30 p. m.

FOOTBALL.

Rovers, vs. R. A.

UNTRUSTWORTHY CART DRIVER.—Haji Mahomed Rahimtula, a shipping agent, has reported to the police that on 23rd July, he loaded a labour cart with gunny bags of the value of Rs. 200 and directed the driver to go to the docks. The driver did not do so, and the cart has not since been traced.

FOUND DROWNED.—The dead body of a Hindu, name unknown, was on Wednesday last, found floating in a quarry hole in Parel Tank Road, by a cart driver. The latter informed the police who had the body removed from the water. The deceased appeared to be a Hindu of the labouring class of about thirty years of age. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was dressed in a pyran and dhotur. At an inquest held by Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, yesterday, at the Morgue, the jury returned an open verdict.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND.—By kind permission of Captain C. G. Carnegy and the Officers, the band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr A. Mallandaine, bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p. m. (Weather permitting) :—

March	Tannhauser ... Wagner.
Overture	Banditen Streiche ... Suppe.
Song	The Wanderer ... Schubert.
Selection	The Toreador ... Carrll.
Valse	Pomone ... Waldteufel.
Polka	Trotzkorfchen ... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

SUICIDE OF A PLEADER'S CLERK.—At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, held an inquest regarding the death of Shunker Gujanand, a Hindu, aged twenty years. The deceased had been a clerk in the service of Mr. V. N. Mone, a pleader, for the last three years. Within the last week Mr. Mone came to know that Shunker had misappropriated about Rs. 75. He made inquiries, and on Tuesday night questioned the deceased about the money, when he admitted having misappropriated it and promised to see him (Mr. Mone) next morning. The deceased did not appear before Mr. Mone again, but about 8 o'clock on the following morning his body was found in well, on Grigaum Back Road. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

PROFLIGACY AND SUICIDE—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner held an inquest yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Thakersey Bhooder, a young Hindu, who resided with a relation at Koisa Mohalla. The deceased was profligate and took "bhang" and other drugs. He was out of employ and was in destitute condition. He had a brother who used to send him money, but who died about a month ago, and since then the deceased appeared much distressed in mind. He left home early on Tuesday morning and returned about 11-30 p. m. The next morning he was found unconscious in his room and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where it was ascertained that he was suffering from opium poisoning. He died the same day. The jury returned a verdict that deceased committed suicide by poisoning himself with opium.

THE SANGLI WEEK.—The recent organization of the Athletic Association in Poona on the lines of the Bombay High School Athletic Association is a fresh evidence of the desire to encourage physical education by holding annual tournaments and sports. The Sangli Gymkhana who have also taken an initiative in this matter, have decided with the kind assistance of Shrimant Bala Saheb, Chief of Miraj Senior, Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. B. Desai, Administrator of Sangli, and Rao Bahadur Pandit, to hold under the auspices of the Sangli Gymkhana sports which will last for nine days from the 4th to the 12th August, both days inclusive. The programme among other events includes a tennis tournaments, Cricket matches, Risala mounted sports, boating, swimming races, amateur circus, restling, tug-of-war, running races, atya patya matches, etc. It is hoped that there will be a good attendance of all who take an interest in out-door sports.

THE HINDU BISCUIT COMPANY, LIMITED.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyeoji was engaged in hearing a suit brought by Madan Gopal and others against the Hindu Biscuit Company, Limited, in which the plaintiff affirmed that an agreement between them and the company had been wrongfully cancelled by the latter, who also retained possession of a Tapti Valley Railway Company's share for Rs. 2,500 belonging to the plaintiffs; and they claimed Rs. 10,000 as damages from the company. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Bhalshankar Kanga and Girdharlal appeared for the plaintiffs, the company being represented by Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas Dharamsey and Co.

The case for the plaintiffs was that in 1895, the company were desirous of opening an agency at Bombay, and in January of the following year the company appointed Indar Narayan and Mool Narayan, trading as Narayan Brothers, as their agents, for a period of one year, with a proviso that if their sales were found satisfactory, it should be continued for a further period of three years. Under the agreement the plaintiffs deposited with the company as security shares of the Tapti Valley Railway Company to the value of Rs. 5,000. At the end of 1899, the agreement was modified so as to make the plaintiffs the sole purchasing agents of the company in Bombay and in April 1900 the defendants returned shares to the value of Rs. 2 500, but retained the remainder, in December following, Madan Gopal, who had up to that time been acting as the Secretary of the company, resigned that appointment, and joined the plaintiff's firm, and directly afterwards the company gave notice of their intention to terminate the agreement with Narayan Brothers. The plaintiffs protested, and made a claim for Rs. 10,000 as damages, whereupon the company repudiated the agreement made in 1899, and had since refused to carry it out. The plaintiffs accordingly claimed damages to the extent of Rs. 10,000, the return of the Rs. 2,500 in shares, and costs.

The defendants contended that the suit should be dismissed, as the first plaintiff was not a partner with the Narayan Brothers, with whom the contract was made. That alleged contract had been made by the father of the other plaintiffs and was not good in law. The company denied that it had entered into any direct contract with the second and third plaintiffs who were minors. They further stated that, when the first year's agreement, made with the minor plaintiff's father, had expired, a new contract was made which gave the company power to cancel it in the manner already done. The defendants alleged that the first plaintiff had been a secret partner in the firm of Narayan Brothers for some time before he left the Company's service and before leaving, had made large concessions to the firm without the consent of the company. They also said that large sums were due by Narayan Brothers to the company, and asked that accounts between the parties might be taken.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

LORD KITCHENER'S ARRIVAL.

A GREAT OVATION.

LONDON, 13th July.—The Orotava, with Lord Kitchener and his Staff aboard, arrived at Southampton from Cape Town yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, and was immediately placed in quarantine, owing to a Major of the Gordon Highlanders having developed small-pox on the voyage.

Lord Kitchener and his staff were permitted to land, and shortly afterwards proceeded to London.

The Indian Princes, the Duke of Cambridge, and Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, met Lord Kitchener at the Paddington Railway Station, where he was welcomed by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, to whom Lord Kitchener introduced General French.

The victorious General received a tremendous ovation along the route to St. James's Palace.

Lord Kitchener, with Generals Ian Hamilton and French, and the members of his Staff, drove through the crowded thoroughfares, and were escorted by Lord Roberts's Staff.

Many Colonial visitors witnessed the conquering hero's progress from the Coronation Stand on Constitution Hill, which was lined with Colonial and Indian troops.

The Queen and many Royal guests witnessed the return of Lord Kitchener from a balcony of Buckingham Palace.

The party lunched at St. James's Palace, where the Prince of Wales thanked Lord Kitchener on behalf of the King for his great services.

The Prince remarked that he had watched with admiration the tenacity, skill, and patience with which he had conducted the War.

Lord Salisbury and other Ministers were present at the luncheon.

Lord Kitchener and General French later in the afternoon visited the King at Buckingham Palace.

THE EMPIRE CORONATION BANQUET.

IMPORTANT SPEECHES.

London, 12th July.—The Empire Coronation banquet, organised conjointly by the Royal Colonial Institute, the Empire League, the Australasian and Colonial Clubs, and the Australasian Chamber of Commerce in London, was held last evening at the Guildhall.

Amongst those present were Mr. H. H. Asquith, M.P., Lord Brassey, Sir Fowell-Buxton Earl Cadogan, Lord Cromer, Mr. F. Dangar, Mr. W. K. D'Arcy, Sir James Fairfax, Senator Ferguson, Mr. J. H. Finlayson, Sir John Forrest, Mr. F. W. Haddon, Lord Halsbury, Mr. Henniker-Heaton, Lord Lamington, Lord Lansdowne, King Lewanika of Barotseland, Mr. W. H. McCulloch, the Agents-General for the Colonies, Sir William Macgregor, Lord Minto, Sir E. T. Smith, Sir J. Gordon Spungg, Lord Strathcona, and M. Kythn Thomas.

The guests numbered 650. Mr. Seddon was absent, owing to the serious illness of his wife.

In the absence of Mr. Chamberlain, who is still indisposed, Lord Onslow, Under-Parliamentary Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided, and proposed the toast of the evening, "Our United Empire".

In the course of his address, Lord Onslow said some persons had predicted that one result of the Colonial Conference would be downfall of free-trade and the re-establishment of protection. He thought the likelier result would be the exact opposite. Englishmen were confirmed free-traders, and they had suggested to the Conference that a little more free-trade within the Empire would tend to the Colonies commercial advancement. The chief bond of their union was the sea. It was the great highway of the Empire, but on the sole condition that there were no highwaymen. The Colonial contributions to the Navy had been somewhat exiguous, and he asked the Colonies for somewhat greater support against a common danger. He would like to see colonists taking to the Navy as they were already providing officers for the Imperial Army.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier dwelt on the remarkable, and in some instances phenomenal, prosperity of the King's possessions, and on the universal pride that was felt in British institutions. Colonial contentment was to be ascribed to their representative institutions. It was not the genius of the British people to make political changes for the sake of theory or symmetry, but to proceed cautiously and never to change their political conditions unless impelled by grievances. One great bond was their sole allegiance to the same Sovereign.

Sir Edmund Barton supported Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It was, he said, wise to proceed slowly. He did not believe in the possibility of any simultaneous approach to free-trade. The gratitude they felt for the Imperial grants of autonomy to various parts of the Empire constituted a strong bond of union. An Imperial Zollverein, on the basis of freedom of exchange, was at present impossible. It would cripple many self-governing states of the Empire, including Australia. They would stagger and be unable to bear the burden without direct taxation, so grinding as to prevent internal development. The Colonial conference was likely to result in some good as regards Imperial defence, and possibly as regards their political relations, but more especially as regards their trade relations. The degree of preference to be given to inter-Imperial trade must be left for the decision of each self-governing part of the Empire. The Colonies, added Sir Edmund Barton, hoped to do better towards policing the seas than they had done hitherto.

THE DUBLIN REMOUNT SCANDAL.

A COMPROMISE ARRANGED.

London, 12th July.—The case against Major Studdert and his two sons, arising out of the Dublin remount scandal, has been settled by a compromise. The defendants have agreed to pay the Government £2,000 and £1,000 costs.

NOTES FROM DAMAUN.

OUR Damaun correspondent writing on Monday says :—The principal event of the last week was the birth anniversary of our much esteemed Governor, Lieutenant Campos of the Royal Navy, which was kept up in grand style on the 24th instant. A programme of entertainments was arranged and an address presented to him by the leading citizens, in which his services were eulogized. His Excellency replied to the deputation in suitable terms, thanking them for the honor done to him, and assured them that but for the co-operation of several gentlemen whose names were on the address, he could not have achieved any success in his efforts to improve this colony and that it would be ungrarious on his part to allow this opportunity to go by without particularly expressing his thanks to Capt. Leao, Lieut. Peixoto and Lieut. Lemos, with whom it was a pleasure to work. A military band of musicians, especially brought from Surat, paraded the streets from six o'clock in the morning, and on all sides could be heard vivas for the Governor and Lady Campos. At noon, a thanksgiving service was held at the Cathedral, which was numerously attended by all classes of people, Parsis and Hindus inclusive. During the evening the leading citizens were entertained by the Governor at his palace. There was a theatrical performance, in which the Governor's wife and Madam Maria Augusta de Lemos took part, and both went through their parts in a manner which created admiration. Lieutenant Lemos directed the whole affair and was also one of the actors; his acting eliciting roars of laughter, for he possesses a capital voice and sings comic songs admirably. After the close of the theatrical representation there was a dance which was kept up with much animation until the small hours of the morning. All retiring highly pleased with the hospitality of the Governor and the charming manners of Madame Zoraibe Campos, who decends from the noble family of the Count of Mahem. Captain Leao shortly leaves this place for Goa, where he will remain only a few weeks, proceeding thereafter with his family to Lisbon to enjoy a well-earned repose of twelve months after fifteen years of service in India.

It is satisfactory to mention that the rains this year have proved sufficient for agricultural operations and oil seeds and other cerials promise well this season.

Our Sanitary condition is also much better than it was this time last year.

The suit brought by Mr. Mody, proprietor of your Apollo Hotel, was on appeal decided against him at Goa, but he has now given notice of appeal to the Privy Council.

As the accommodation on the Englishman has proved larger than was at first estimated, she is now to carry 1,000 Boers from India and about 500 from Ceylon, or a total including escort, of 1,628 men.

AN ACTION ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

JUDGMENT FOR DEFENDANT.

THE HON. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, presiding at the High Court, yesterday, delivered judgment in a suit instituted by Ranchordas Tribhowandas against Sunderdas Cursondas. Mr. Branson, Mr. Vicajee, and Mr. Chimanlal Satalvad, instructed by Messrs. Unwalla and Perojeshaw, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Davar and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, represented the defendant.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in delivering judgment, said this was a suit brought by the plaintiff to recover Rs. 22,000, with interest, due on certain promissory notes, executed by the defendant on the 10th March 1900, in favour of Kalkhosru Burjorji Choksey, and transferred by Choksey to the plaintiff on the 2nd May, 1900. It was an admitted fact in the case that the promissory notes in suit formed part of promissory notes for Rs. 82,000 which the defendant executed in favour of Choksey as part consideration for the sale by Choksey to defendant, on the 10th March 1900, of certain property described as the Mahaluxmee property. That property was sold by Choksey to the defendant for Rs. 1,22,000, and the price was paid by the defendant by conveying to Choksey his Bap Line property for Rs. 40,000 and passing promissory notes for the balance, Rs. 82,000. The defendant denied his liability to pay on the promissory notes on the ground that Choksey, with two estate brokers, namely, Goverdhan and Shivshankar, who formed a gang of swindlers speculating in large properties with small means, and decoying people into the purchase, mortgage, or exchange of immoveable properties, and whose speculative transactions were financed by the plaintiff, took avantage of defendant's youth, and led him into certain ruinous transactions by fraud and misrepresentation; that the transaction relating to the Mahaluxmee property was one of them; and that the plaintiff was a party to the fraud, and had notice of it when he took an assignment from Choksey of the promissory notes, on which the present action was brought. The defendant also pleaded that the plaintiff paid no consideration for the assignment. The defendant is a young man of 22, and was 19 in 1899 when he first entered into the transactions, which were impeached for fraud in this case. He was nephew of the late Mr. Cursondas Vallabhdas, a rich and respectable Bhattia merchant. As Mr. Cursondas died without a son, his widow adopted the defendant as son in April 1899. At the time of the transactions, which were impeached for fraud in this case, the defendant was a reversionary heir. His Lordship proceeded in dealing with the evidence in the case put forward in the written statement and the issues—that the defendant was a young man without experience, who, soon after he had come to a large fortune by adoption, fell into the hands of a gang of swindlers, who, taking advantage of his youth, led him by fraud and mis-representation into certain transactions and got him to execute promissory notes for Rs. 82,000 of which the notes now sued on, formed a part. This gang was said to have consisted of Choksey and the two estate brokers, Goverdhan and Shivshankar. Choksey stated that from 1892 to 1900 he was broker to the Commercial Bank and speculated in the properties and shares of the Bank, that he began speculating in immoveable properties in 1895-96, and that wherever before joining the Bank he had no fortune of his own. He was now in good circumstances. Choksey had known both Gordhan and Shivshanker, and both had passed through the Insolvency Court. The defendant's case was; that those men formed a gang, who made it their business to enrich themselves by involving either simple or foolish or young people, possessing monies on properties, into juggling and fraudulent transactions; and that as all the three were men without means, they had the plaintiff to finance them in their speculations and to share in their spoils. Defendant was Cursondas's sister's son before the adoption, and Govardhan was his natural sister's husband; and his Lordship observed that this relation between defendant and Govardhan should not be lost sight of in the case. His Lordship referred to the principal issues in the case, and reviewed at great length the evidence as it bore upon them. Upon the pleadings, the seven issues raised in the case reduced themselves to two main questions (1) whether the promissory notes sued on were part of any transaction into which the defendant was induced to enter by fraud and misrepresentation on the part of Choksey; (2) whether the plaintiff was a party to the fraud and misrepresentation, or took an assignment of those notes from Choksey with notice, actual or constructive, thereof. The circumstances, which his Lordship reviewed at great length, justified him, he said, in holding that the plaintiff not only knew all about the notes, but was privy to the frauds practised on the defendant by Choksey. His Lordship found all the issues in favour of the defendant, and rejected the plaintiff's claim, plaintiff to pay the defendant's costs.

ARTICLE 10 CLEARED UP.

HOW THE BOERS' £3,000,000 IS TO BE APPLIED.

RECENT telegrams from South Africa have hinted at trouble arising from the interpretation of Article 10 in the terms of surrender.

Article 10, it will be remembered, provides for a Boer Commission, whose work will be to restore the people to their farms. A sum of £3,000,000 was to be set apart to provide food, shelter, seed, stock, and implements, and, in addition, advances on loan, free of interest for two years, afterwards repayable over a period of years, with 3 per cent. interest, were to be made.

Difficulties arose in connection with the apportionment of shares of the three millions, and Lord Milner has found it necessary to issue a memorandum explaining the obscure details of the article in question.

Where a person is entitled to a share of the £3,000,000 placed at the disposal of the commissioners by the British Government, and has received no assistance in the way of food, shelter, seed, stock, or implements necessary to the resumption of his occupation, his share, a Reuter's special telegram from Johannesburg states, will be paid in cash.

Where he has received such assistance the amount of his share will be reduced by the extent or value of the supplies received.

If the value of the share is greater than the value of the supplies received the balance will be paid in cash.

If the applicant is unable to prove that he is entitled to a share in the £3,000,000, or if the value of his share is less than the value of the goods supplied to him, the latter will be regarded as a loan, not bearing interest for the first two years, and thereafter payable by instalments with interest at three per cent.

CRIME MANUFACTURER.

COMMONS' DEBATE BRINGS UP SHERIDAN CASE.

AN Irish debate of a remarkable character was inaugurated in the House of Commons on July 10 by Mr. Dillon, who moved a reduction of £500,000 on the vote of £769,185 to complete the sum required for the Royal Irish Constabulary.

The hon. member brought up the case of Sergeant Sheridan, who, he said, had been engaged in the manufacture of crime and the conviction of innocent persons by perjured evidence. This had gone on for years before he had been dismissed.

There was a note of pathos in Mr. Wyndham's reply. His action, he declared, had been solely directed to proving the innocence of the three men who, he had reason to think, had been wrongfully convicted through Sheridan's dastardly conduct.

By prosecuting Sheridan that end might not have been attained and he had done what he thought best in ordering a secret inquiry, which had resulted in Sheridan's dismissal and in the men's innocence being proved. Once more in that House he testified publicly to their innocence.

The Attorney General for Ireland, amid much interruption from the Nationalists, defended the action of the authorities in not prosecuting Sheridan since the indemnity given to the witnesses at the secret inquiry protected them and Sheridan as well.

On a division the proposed reduction was defeated by 195 votes to 102.

At the evening sitting the debate turned on a vote of £38,178 for criminal prosecutions in Ireland, and jury-packing came in for strong condemnation.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLECHASES.

24TH, 27TH AND 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1ST, 4TH AND 6TH OCTOBER, 1902.

Owners are reminded that 1st entries close on Tuesday 5th August 1902. Entries must be made on Forms which can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 28th July, 1902.

THE value of the export trade of Calcutta during the last official year was close on 53 1-2 crores of rupees, being about half a crore under the value of the export of the previous year. There would have been a heavy increase, but for the falling off in the value of the tea exported. In 1900-1901 the value of the tea exported was Rs. 9,06,83,197 against Rs. 7,10,77,770 in 1901-1902.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 31.

Thursday.—The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly in Punjab, Sind and East Rajputana and also in Lower and Central Burma. Pressure changes are small in the Peninsula and North East India. The cyclonic storm is central near Nogong and yesterday has been almost stationary. During the past 24 hours light to moderate rain has fallen in Central India, west of the United Provinces East Rajputana and East Punjab Jhansi and Agra have received two inches, Neemuch one and-a-half Simla Ranikhet, Sambhar and Kotah one a inch. Light to moderate rain has been received on the Burma Coast and in Assam and Bengal, and light scattered showers at Satpuras. Rain has decreased on the West Coast the heaviest fall reported to-day being one inch at Mangalore. The storm will probably advance in a westerly direction into Rajputana and rain will therefore probably continue in that area during the day.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Mozaffari, Captain J. S. Molony, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday from the Persian Gulf, reports having experienced strong monsoon and high sea.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS

31ST JULY.

Amritsar.—Looks like rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton healthy. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Delhi.—Cloudy but no rain.

Agra.—Cloudy but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Cawnpore.—Looks like rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Amroti.—Showery. Food-grains sowing has been completed.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Cloudy but no rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Broach.—Cloudy, but no rain. Sunny intervals, Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Rain much needed generally. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Dholera.—Rain general over district. Continues cloudy. Looks like rain.

Bhownagar.—Cloudy but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Looks like clearing up. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Sholapur.—Looks like clearing up. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Hubli.—Weather clearing. Sowing fairly progressed.

Bellary.—Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla		Esplde.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	19	66	21	76	21	13	21	16
Thursday, 31st July	1	92	0	15	1	17	0	95
Total	21	58	22	91	22	81	25	11
Total fall to July 31st 1901	67	52	62	28	65	93	78	76
Total fall to July 31st 1900	40	92	37	97	42	61	44	01

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	22	55
July 31st, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	0
Total	22	55

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 31ST OF JULY, 1902.

STATIONS.	Pressure reduced to sea level.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of last 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of last 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation since 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·595	SSE	3	100·4	83·9	75	...	3·51	—1·35
Sirsa	29·470	ENE	3	99·8	62·1	69	...	2·19	—3·74
Delhi	29·467	ENE	3	98·2	70·0	85	...	16·59	+4·35
Agra	29·412	SSE	5	89·0	78·4	87	1·00	12·91	—5·34
Cawnpore	29·15	S	7	86·3	77·1	89	0·15	6·70	—3·20
Allahabad

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1902.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND AN ENTIRE UNION.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, in the House of Commons on Tuesday, during a debate on the Colonial Office Vote, said he believed that the Colonial Conference would make an important step towards the entire union of the Empire. Mr. Chamberlain also said something more specific, we imagine, for, as it stands, the message conveys to us that the right hon. gentleman meant we are on the verge of Imperial Federation. If he meant towards the consolidation of the Empire he would have said it. If he had only intended to imply that we were approaching a closer commercial union, he would have said so; for Mr. Chamberlain is a plain speaker and not given to indulgence in high-sounding but empty phraseology. As the proceedings of the Conference have been transacted "in camera" we have had little more than wild conjectures as to their tone or scope and this is the first authoritative statement which has been made as to the probable result. If the summary correctly and adequately represents Mr. Chamberlain's observations, what he said means that we have embarked on the voyage, whose termination is Imperial Federation. But we are not so sanguine as to believe that anything more than a commercial union, an agreement as to preferential tariff rates is aimed at, for if there was unity upon one subject in Lord Salisbury's Government—whose policy Mr. Balfour has pledged himself to continue—it was with regard to Imperial federation, and that in that direction it was necessary to move both slowly and carefully. "An entire union" can mean nothing more or less than federation. But we may be sure Mr. Chamberlain explained himself more fully than he is represented to have done. The conference has not gone further than was anticipated. It has rather erred on the side of prudence and fallen somewhat short of the mark which the advocates of a Federated Empire looked for. The proposal for federation is to come from the colonies, not from the Home country, when it does come. And we know that no colonial representative now in London had instructions from his Government in its name to submit any scheme to his colleagues, or to discuss with them pros and cons of any project which has for its object the weaving of any stronger bonds than the silken cords of sentiment which have thus far held the mother country and her children together. What is more likely is that the colonial representatives have inspected the stepping stones which have been laid across the stream to closer union—but have hesitated to step.

We are one people with one destiny, wherever we may be domiciled, is a sentiment widely expressed, and Mr. Chamberlain's control of the Colonial Office and the tour of the Prince of Wales have consolidated that sentiment into a very living article in the colonial creed. Lord Strathcona, as the result of his observations while High Commissioner for Canada, is persuaded that the better knowledge which now prevails in the United Kingdom of the colonies is largely due to the efforts of their representatives of the latter during the last twenty or thirty years—to get to know the Home country and its markets, while the fact that the colonies have spent millions of money in the purchase of materials and stores for public works has helped to bring home to British manufacturers, workmen and shippers the existence and importance of the outlying parts of the Empire. "Lose no time in casting the links of an indissoluble union" is the cry from Queensland. And this can only be done by improving colonial education and extending the instruction given in the schools in colonial geography and history. Until recent years, says the colonial, the colonies were neglected. "The policy of Downing Street in days gone by was one of masterly inactivity, and the Colonial Governments winced under the silent lash", and this is what we are told Mr. Chamberlain is doing all he possibly can to atone for. Perhaps people are apt to make too much of the reaction which has set in, and to attach too permanent a value to it. We cannot agree with those who say that the colonies have announced to the world that they intend to take part with Great Britiain in any struggle having for its object the freedom and liberty of British subjects. They joined us willingly in the war with the South African Republics, but there was not one of them who had not sons in the Transvaal sharing the disabilities and the oppression of Boer maladministration. It was not wholly of pure loyalty that they joined, nor have they hesitated to let it be known that in sending out troops to help us in the late war that it must not be taken as a precedent in any way entitling us to rely upon them or to expect them to send troops or to contribute to the cost of any future difficulty of the kind we may encounter. Very probably there would be hundreds of colonists ready to volunteer—colonists burning with loyalty to the old country as well as colonists in search of adventure, and for their assistance doubtless we should be grateful. But that would not be quite the same thing as if a body of troops, volunteers or regulars, were sent out by and at the expense of colonial governments.

As to the desirability of a commercial federation, our hope of maintaining British commercial supremacy lies there. Writers up to the time of the Conference did more harm than enough in their advocacy of a complete and entire federation, stress being laid on the military and defensive aspects of the question. They neglected repeated warnings to hasten slowly, and colonial governments, especially that of Canada became alarmed. It is true—and the fact was illustrated on too numerous occasions in South Africa—that the present imperial defensive system is fatal to discipline. But colonial governments have not yet realised how necessary for the good of all is a combined defensive scheme. They will learn it by and bye, and we hope the lesson may not be too severe. But obstinacy and the love of independence are as strong in the British colonies as they are in Great Britain. We take it for granted that the Colonial Conference has adopted no resolution which will diminish their independence or will tend to impoverish their respective treasuries. Not one of them can afford to accept intercolonial free-trade. That has been proclaimed in unmistakable terms. What then does Mr. Chamberlain mean by his prognostication of an entire union of the Empire? Nothing more than preferential rates, we fear. But even that is a step in the right direction. It is to the interest of each and every colony that Greater Britain shall become more powerful even than she is to-day, and it is to the interest of the mother country that her colonies shall become stronger and more prosperous. She finds emigrants for the colonies. She must also find means to enable them to develop natural resources. Not one of them is not still to some extent in leading-strings. There is not one of them but offers an opening for the profitable investment of capital, whether in the establishment of industries or the development of the mineral wealth, which most of them possess in abundance. What Mr. Chamberlain hoped for when he foreshadowed the result of the deliberations of the Conference two months before it sat, was that commercial relations should be set on a family footing, England trading with the colonies and the colonies with England, each with the other on a better basis than with foreign countries—an arrangement best calculated to foster imperial trade. Immense strides have undoubtedly been made in the consolidation of the Empire in the past few years, but not of such dimensions as to lead us to suppose that Imperial Federation, as it has been generally understood for the last quarter of a century, is now within measurable distance of realisation. Yet we think we are entitled to conclude from the remarks Mr. Chamberlain is reported to have made in Parliament, at least this much: that the principle of commercial union or commercial consolidation of the Empire is viewed with approbation by the colonial representatives now assembled in the imperial capital.

CROPS IN BOMBAY. THROUGHOUT the Presidency there is need of a good deal more rain. The reports from the districts are by no means so encouraging this week, and in many places there seemed to be cause for the fear that if rain was not soon received the standing crops would suffer serious damage. Sind is still practically without rain. In the Karachi district the maximum fall for the season was only 4 inches 24 cents, and the river is below its normal height. The deficiency of water is considerably retarding the rice transplantations. In some districts, too, the standing crops are being damaged by locusts, caterpillars and rats. The kharif crops are withering in parts of Sukkur, and in many parts of Larkhana, where sowing still continues, very little can be done in the way of agricultural preparations until more rain appears. Hyderabad is also suffering, and the Upper Sind Frontier reports injury to the crops by insects and grasshoppers. A little rain fell in Thar and Parkar, but all over the district there is great deficiency of water. In the desert rain is urgently needed and crops are withering. In most districts of Guzarat conditions are slightly more favourable. A little rain fell in Ahmedabad, and although the rainfall has been quite insufficient, the standing crops are in fairly good condition. At the same time they are likely to wither if a good supply of rain is not received very soon. In the Panch Mahals the crops are doing well as a general rule. The maize crop has been partially damaged by caterpillars, and rain is wanted for rice transplantation, but the water supply is sufficient. Practically the same conditions prevail in Kaira, and in Broach circumstances are all that could be desired. The young plants are doing well, and there is an adequate supply of fodder and water. The transplantation of rice chiefly occupies the attention of agriculturists in the Konkan. In Thana work is being retarded owing to rain failure, but in Kolaba operations are proceeding steadily, and in Ratnagiri, although the young plants are thriving, more rain is needed everywhere. The Deccan reports favourable circumstances. In Nasik the transplantation of rice and nagli has commenced, and the germinated crops are flourishing. The young crops are doing well in Ahmednagar where, also, the water supply has slightly improved. In Sholapur affairs are not quite so satisfactory. The water supply is deficient, and in some places the kharif crops are withering. In Satara all the crops are progressing favourably, although more water is needed. A rather serious report comes from Bijapur. There, in a number of talukas, the germinated crops are withering for want of sufficient moisture. In one taluka caterpillers are causing damage, and in others tagavi grants are being given to meet the deficiency of agricultural stock. In the Southern Maratha country the crops are doing well although much more rain is badly needed.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY. THE death-rate for the city of Bombay for the week ended on Tuesday last was by no means so satisfactory as had been the case on the previous few weeks, but there were many ways in which the state of health of the city may be regarded as encouraging. The death-rate last week was 43·08, per thousand per annum, as compared with a rate of 40·5 for the previous week. Considering that for some weeks only past the figure has been either below forty or very slightly above it, this increase may at first sight appear alarming, but it has to be borne in mind that during the past five years this particular week has been an unusually unhealthy one. Last year the figure in the corresponding week was 48·58, and the mean for the corresponding weeks in the past five years was 51·64. Viewing the matter from this standpoint, Bombay has still every reason to be hopeful that the decreases of the mortality, which have recently been noted, are not merely due to temporary causes, but to a permanent improvement of the health of the city. Colaba seems to be much the healthiest district. The average death-rate in that part of the town was only twelve per thousand per annum—a figure which denotes an almost entire cessation of disease of every kind. Many of the most modern of European cities would be very glad to be able to show such a record. However, when we turn to Tarwadi, we find that the death-rate was no less than 81·69, in Girgaon the rate was 73·45, and in Mandvi, which for a long time has shown very high figures, it was 72·86. The European community continue to enjoy the greatest immunity from disease. Among them there were five deaths—and this corresponded to a rate per thousand per annum of 21·78. Glancing over the other communities of the city, we find that the Jains suffered most heavily, the death-rate amongst them being 80·29. Among the Brahmins there were 35 deaths, and this gives a rate of 58·56 per cent. The rate amongst the Mussalmans, who lost 148 members of their community, was 49·41. There was another decline in the number of deaths from plague. That disease which in the previous week had shown a tendency to revive again was only responsible for 28 deaths. Mandvi sent the heaviest record, five deaths having occurred during the week in that locality. The low figure is however all the more satisfactory when compared with last year's rate. No less than 107 deaths occurred in the corresponding week of last year, and the mean for the five years was as high as 68. Phthisis still continues to carry off a large number of victims. Sixty deaths occurred last week against 103 in the same week last year, and a five years' average of 108. Pathisis and respiratory diseases of all kinds were responsible for 182 deaths, a considerable decrease on the figures for last year and a decrease of one when compared with last week's total. Fevers exhibited a rather serious recrudescence, the figure being 94, as compared with 70 in the previous week.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy proposes to return to Simla from his tour in Southern India on August 20th, and Lady Curzon hopes to be back from Kashmir on the same date. Their Excellencies, according to present arrangement, will not only leave Simla together on August 1st and part at Umballa, but will meet again at Umballa on the 20th, and return together to Simla. While in Kashmir, Lady Curzon will probably spend most of the time in Gulmarg, as Srinagar is reported to be abnormally warm.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, presiding at the High Court yesterday, gave judgment in an extraordinary case of alleged fraud and misrepresentation the course of which was watched with much interest in native circles. Ruochordas Tribhowandas Mody sought to recover Rs. 22,000 with interest, due on three promissory notes executed by the defendant, Sunderdas Oursondas, in favour of one Kaikhostu Burjorjee Choksey, and which were transferred by Choksey to the plaintiff. The promissory notes in the suit formed part of promissory notes for Rs. 82,000, which the defendant executed in favour of Choksey for sale to him of certain property situated at Mahaluxmee. That property was sold by Choksey to the defendant for Rs. 1,22,000; and the price was paid by the defendant by conveying to Choksey one of his own properties for Rs. 40,000, and passing promissory notes for the balance, Rs. 82,000. The defendant denied his liability to pay the promissory notes on the ground that Choksey, with two estate brokers, who formed a gang of swindlers, speculating in large properties with small means, and decoying people into the purchase, mortgage or exchange of immoveable properties, and whose speculative transactions were financed by the plaintiff, took advantage of defendant's youth and inexperience and led him into certain ruinous transactions by fraud and misrepresentation; that the plaintiff was a party to the fraud, and had notice of it when he took an assignment from Choksey of the promissory notes now sued on. It was urged for the defendant that Choksey, with the two brokers, formed a gang, who made it their business to enrich themselves by involving simple, or foolish, or young people, possessing monies or properties, into juggling and fraudulent transactions; and that they had the plaintiff to finance them in their speculations and to share in their spoils. His lordship, after an exhaustive review of the facts and the law, found all the issues in favour of the defendant, and rejected the plaintiff's claim with costs.

CORONATION day will be gazetted a public holiday in India under the Negotiable Instruments Act. All salutes and other ceremonies, which were to take place on June 26th, will be observed on August 9th.

MR. J. H. Marshall, Director-General of Archæology, who is now touring in the Punjab, will shortly pay a visit to the United Provinces.

THE first war game of the season under the auspices of the United Service Institution of India is announced to take place at Simla on Friday afternoon next.

THE following remaining dates are to be added to the itinerary already published of the Viceroy's tour:—Saturday, 16th August, leave Ootacamund, drive to Coonoor; Sunday, 17th, arrive at Katpadi, visit Vellore; Tuesday, 19th, arrive at Delhi, drive round the city; Wednesday, 20th, arrive at Simla 2 p. m.

A DROUGHT such as has not been known for many years prevails over a large portion of the province of Szechuan, writes the "N. C. D. News". The winter crops were a comparative failure, and at this writing there are large areas that are as dry as a desert. Rice is reaching up towards famine prices.

IT is settled to leave to the officer commanding each Volunteer Corps the detailing of both officers and men for the Delhi Coronation Durbar Camp. The number sanctioned for each corps has been fixed after consultation with the officers commanding who have already intimated their ability and wish to send detachments. And corps which may find itself unable to make up the full number sanctioned should notify the fact as early as practicable to enable vacancies to be filled up from other corps.

HIS Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces has appointed Mr. G. Bower, I.C.S., Mr. H. D. Griffin, I.C.S., and Mr. J. N. Sharpe, D. S. P., as a Committee to make preliminary enquiries for the Police Commission, and for this purpose they will visit Meerut, Bareilly, Moradabad, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Lucknow, Gorakhpur, and Allahabad, which are considered by his Honour important from a police point of view. The Committee may also visit the headquarters of other Districts, if they consider it expedient, but they must furnish their report by the 29th September next. During the visit of the Police Commission to the Provinces the Inspector-General of Police will be the local member.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 29th July was 643, giving a death-rate of 43·08 per annum per thousand as against 48·58 the corresponding period of last year, and 51·64 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 94 died from fevers; 28, plague; 8, small-pox; 9, measles; 4, cholera; 2, leprosy; 60, phthisis; 42, diseases of the nervous system; 122, affections of the respiratory organs; 33, diarrhœa; 21, dysentery; 36, still born; 116, old age and debility; 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 22; Brahmin, 35; Lingaet, 0; Bhattia, 1; Hindu of other caste, 302; Hindu low caste, 68; Musalman, 148; Parsee, 29; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 26; Eurasian, 1; European, 5; Negro-African, 1; Buddhist, 0; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 379 as against 274 the corresponding period of last year, and 227 the average over the past five years.

THE FATHER OF THE MAN.

RECORDS OF ETON AND HARROW.

WHEN the Anti-Athlete, gazing on the beflannelled heroes of the Eton and Harrow match, utters his annual jeremiad about the too great prevalence of sport at our Public Schools, it behoves the upholder of the open-air system, and its teaching of self-reliance, to be armed cap-a-pie with refuting arguments. That these are best furnished by the names of the illustrious forerunners of the present representatives of the School on the Hill and the Royal College in the annual match on the classic enclosure will at once be apparent from a glance at the names of some of the players who have taken part in the match.

When, nearly one hundred years ago, the first encounter of the series, of which any details have been preserved, was played at Old Lord's ground, which was then situated where Dorset-square now stands, what is now regarded as a strange coincidence, but which would naturally pass unnoticed at the time, occurred in respect to the names of two succeeding players in the defeated Harrow Eleven: a boy named Shakespeare scored 8 and 5, while immediately following him appears the name of Lord Byron, the eventual poet, who put together 7 and 2. Apropos of these scores, says a correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette", it should be mentioned that Lord Byron's figures do not tally with those mentioned in a letter written by him about this period, in which he said: "We have played the Eton, and were most confoundedly beat. However, it was some comfort to me that I got eleven notches in the first innings and seven the second, which was more than any of our side except Brockman and (Lord) Ipswhich could contrive to hit. After the match we dined together, and were extremely friendly; not a single discordant word was uttered by either party. To be sure, we were most of us rather drunk, and went together to the Haymarket, where we kicked up a row. . . How I got h me after the play God knows". Tempor mutantur, nos et mutamur, in illis.

Seventeen years later (the intervening scores, saving one, were lost, therefore the names of the players in those years are unknown) two distinguished cricketers made their first appearance at Lord's in Mr. Herbert Jenner and Charles Wordsworth. Mr. Jenner, who as Mr. Jenner-Fust still prevails, is of course the "Jenner, of wicket-keepers the king," mentioned in the old cricketing song, while Charles Wordsworth, the first of the "double blues," lived to become a very distinguished Bishop of St. Andrews. Wordsworth, who represented Harrow in four matches against Eton, when captaining the Harrovians in 1824, enjoyed the assistance of C. Merivale, who afterwards crowed against him in the first 'Varsity boat-race, and eventually became Dean of Ely and Roman historian. In his last match the future Bishop of St. Andrews, who again captained his eleven, had on his side yet another future famous prelate in "Mr. H. E. Manning", who was in 1840 appointed Archdeacon of Chichester, and eventually became, when he left the Church of England and joined the Church of Rome, a Cardinal.

CARDINAL MANNING.

Cardinal Manning, the records show, played six innings in inter-school cricket, but although he was evidently accounted a good bat, seeing that on one occasion he went in first, his highest score appears to have been six and his aggregate but eleven. One of the future prelate's contemporaries, it should be mentioned, was Lord Grimston, afterwards Earl of Verulam, who, in the match against Eton in 1827, and assisted by his brother, scored 24 runs off one over of six balls delivered by Mr. Broadhead, Lord Grimston's share being three fives, and the Hon. E. H. Grimston's three threes.

In 1832, when Mr. R. W. Keate, the son of the famous Headmaster of Eton, was playing in that school's eleven, on the opposition side the name of the Hon. F. Ponsonby appears for the first time on a score-sheet at Lord's. Although he eventually became one of the most famous cricketers of his day, and played on many occasions for the Gentlemen from 1836 to 1845, the future Lord Bessborough, who did so much for Harrow cricket, did not shine in his first match at headquarters, for he was dismissed in both innings without scoring. As he also had the misfortune to be clean bowled in his only innings against Eton the following year before he had opened his account, he probably enjoyed a run of bad luck that has rarely—if ever—been eclipsed in the history of the match.

Although he did not contribute to the score, the future Earl had the satisfaction of being on the winning side on one occasion, a privilege that was not vouchsafed to the Etonian, and eventual Bishop of Liverpool, J. C. Ryle, who played against him in 1833, and who captained the Eton eleven the following year, when Harrow won by the narrow margin of thirteen runs. The late Bishop of Liverpool, who scored his fair share of the runs in all the inter-school matches in which he took part, but without taking a single wicket, subsequently went up to Oxford, and, on obtaining his blue in 1836, fairly mowed down the Light Blues wickets, taking, indeed, no fewer than ten in the match.

In 1844 in the victorious Eton eleven there appeared for the first time a famous athlete and future legal luminary in J. W. Chitty. Sir Joseph who became famous as Lord Justice Chitty, is still regarded one of the finest oars who ever lived; that he was also a good all-round cricketer is proved by the fact that at Oxford he obtained his blue for cricket (in 1848) the year before he obtained his place in the 'Varsity boat. That his athletic proclivities did not prejudice his attainment of knowledge can be gathered from the fact that he took a first-class in Lit. Hum., and subsequently became a Fellow of Merton. In his inter-school matches the future Lord Justice, except as a wicket-keeper, rarely did himself justice, the ten innings he played against Harrow and Winchester aggregating but eighty runs, of which total thirty-six were scored in one innings.

DR. HORNBY.

When Chitty's career as a schoolboy cricketer was but half over, that of the present Provost of Eton Dr. J. J. Hornby, was drawing to a close. Dr. Hornby represented Eton in the match of 1845, when his side won by the considerable margin of an innings and 174 runs, and in addition to 12 runs the future Provost and Headmaster of Eton made four catches for the School. Dr. Hornby failed to achieve his "blue" as a cricketer, but the rowed bow of the Oxford boat in 1849 when Oxford won on a foul. The famous Etonian, who earned a first class in Classics, in the reports of this race appears under the regis of the Brasenose Boat Club, but as a matter of fact he was a Balliol man and was only elected Fellow of Brasenose shortly before the race. It should be mentioned that in the year that saw him make his debut for Eton he assisted in the famous match between Eton and Winchester that ended in a tie.

The year 1849 that saw Harrow victorious over Eton by seventy-seven runs also saw the Hon. Edward Chandos Leigh make his debut at Lord's for Harrow in the match against Winchester—he did not play against Eton until the following year—in addition to that of Mr. R. Hankey, who was regarded by his contemporaries as one of the finest batsmen of his age. In 1851, when the future Speaker's Counsel and Recorder of Nottingham, the Hon. Sir E. Chandos Leigh, K.C., K.C.B., captained the Harrow eleven that defeated Eton by eight wickets he included in his eleven a future Headmaster of Harrow in Dr. H. M. Butler, the present Master of Trinity. That the future K.C. and the future LL. D. had a great deal to do with the victory obtained by the Harrovians can be gauged from the fact that out of a total of 104, of which 18 were extras, the K.C. in embryo scored 42, and the Doctor "in futuro" 41.

The match of 1853 will be ever remembered for the fact that the eventual Cambridge University cricketer, Mr. G. R. Dupuis, and the famous Mr. V. E. Walker were both dismissed in each innings without scoring. It was in this match that the present President of the Royal College of Physicians, Sir William Selby Church, made his debut for Harrow against Eton, his record for the match being two runs in his only innings, four wickets, and one catch. The following year, when the member for Deptford, Mr. A. H. A. Morton, was assisting Eton (in the match he took nine wickets for 60 runs), the future President scored 25 and 7, but was not called upon to bowl.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING'S PROGRESS.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The King slowly paced the deck of his yacht yesterday without assistance.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

PERIODICAL CONFERENCE APPROVED.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Mr. Chamberlain presided at the Colonial Conference to-day. The political relations of the Empire were discussed. The idea of a quadrennial conference was approved.

THE WAR INQUIRY.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMISSION.

Mr. Balfour has stated that the War Commission is uncompleted. Lord Elgin is Chairman. The Commission will consist of seven members, and be as far as possible non-political in its character, the civil element predominating.

JAPANESE VISITORS IN EUROPE.

Count Matsukata visited Mde. Witte to-day.

Prince Komatsu has had an audience of the Tsar.

BURMA OPIUM SCHEME.

Lord George Hamilton in reply to a question stated that the new opium scheme in Burma was the result of careful and prolonged enquiry.

RUSSIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

REPORTED LAND PURCHASE AT BAHREIN.

Lord Cranborne, in reply to a question, stated that he had no information as to Russian purchase of land in the island of Bahrein.

COOPERS' HILL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

SPEECH BY LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

PROGRESS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Lord George Hamilton distributed the prizes at Coopers' Hill and said that the British rule in India rested on the prosperity of the people of India. He remarked that the railways of India had begun to be remunerative, hence the Government was able to devote further sums thereto. The report of the President showed that the College was paying its way.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Yorkshire has beaten Warwickshire by 100 runs.

Worcestershire has beaten Leicestershire by eight wickets.

Sussex versus Middlesex and Essex versus the Australians have been drawn.

The following is the state of the County Championship table up to date :—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Pts.	Per. C
Yorkshire	17	9	1	7	8	80·00
Sussex	16	5	2	9	3	42·85
Notts	14	4	2	8	2	33·33
Lancashire	16	6	3	7	3	33·33
Surrey	16	5	3	10	2	25·00
Warwickshire ..	11	4	3	4	1	14·28
Worcestershire.	14	4	4	6	0	...
Kent	15	6	6	3	0	...
Leicestershire .	12	2	3	7	—1	—20·00
Essex	12	2	3	7	—1	—20·00
Derbyshire	9	2	4	3	—2	—33·33
Gloucestershire.	14	3	6	5	—3	—33·33
Somerset	15	4	7	3	—3	—20·46
Middlesex	11	1	4	6	—3	—60·00
Hampshire	10	2	6	2	—4	—75·00

THE ITALIAN SQUADRON AT TRIPOLI.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The Italian Squadron has left Tripoli.

BOER LEADERS LEAVE FOR EUROPE.

CHEERED BY THE CROWD.

Commandants Botha, De Wet, and Delarey, who were escorted by a cheering crowd to the docks at Capetown, embarked on board the Saxon for Europe.

RETURN OF AUSTRALIAN TROOPS.

SICKNESS ON THE TRANSPORT.

ALLEGED OVERCROWDING.

The Troopship Drayton Grange with 2,000 troops aboard has arrived at Australia. There were a hundred cases of measles and pneumonia, fifty of them being serious. Strong allegations are made as to overcrowding.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

SIAMESE MINISTER VISITING EUROPE.

A POLITICAL MISSION.

Sabadheb, the Siamese Vice-Minister of the interior is coming to Europe on a political mission in connection with the trouble with France.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

The result of the Race for the Goodwood Cup was as follows :—

Perseus	1
Cheer	2
Fowling Piece	3

DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

EXTENSION OF RAILWAYS.

SURVEYS ORDERED.

The Railway Board has ordered surveys to be made with a view to a considerable extension of railways in the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal.

THE CHINA INDEMNITY.

AMERICA AND THE GOLD PAYMENT.

REFERENCE TO THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

The Washington Government announce that the United States does not consent to the payment of the Indemnity in gold. It is proposed to refer the matter to the Hague Tribunal.

THE NEW CHINESE TARIFF.

COMMERCIAL BOOM PREDICTED.

REVISION COMPLETED.

The "Times" Shanghai correspondent wires that the Tariff revision has been completed by Chinese and eight Powers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent cables :—

Authoritative predictions are made of an unprecedented commercial boom within three years, owing to the abolition of likin in China.

THE CORONATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

An "Indian Daily News" special cablegram, dated London, the 30th inst., says :—

The new Coronation tickets are undated. No street decorations have yet been commenced.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

DEMONSTRATION AT LEEDS.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" cables :—

Owing to the unpopularity of the Education Bill a large political meeting will be held at Leeds at which Lord Elgin will preside.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

THE KING'S PRIZEMAN.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent cables :—

The King's Prizeman at Bisley is an accountant.

DEATH OF AN EX-JOCKEY.

John Watts, ex-jockey, is dead.

THE INDIAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

THE SHIELD FINAL.

The final for the Indian Football Association's Challenge Shield will be played on Saturday between 93rd Highlanders and Dalhousie, when a good game is expected.

UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION REPORT.

In reply to a telegram, sent by the principals of the native colleges, Calcutta, the Government of India says that the Universities Commission report will be published very shortly, when ample opportunity will be afforded for public discussion.

MAULED BY A LEOPARD.

OFFICER KILLED IN MANIPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 31.

Captain H. L. Stanton, 3rd Brahman Infantry, died at Manipur last Tuesday from injuries inflicted by a wounded leopard on the 21st.

THE MADRAS DEFAMATION CASE.

AN APOLOGY ACCEPTED.

MADRAS, JULY 31.

The hearing of the charge of defamation brought by Mr. Subramania Iyer, editor of the "Madras Standard" against Mr. Veeraraghava Chariar for having published in the "Hindu Nasen", a Tamil bi-weekly, owned and edited by the accused, alleged defamatory matter against the complainant was to have begun to-day.

On the case being called, however, complainant's vakil informed the court that the accused had tendered an apology which he had accepted on behalf of his client, and he therefore withdrew the charge.

The apology is to be published in the "Hindu Nasen" In Tamil and English. His Worship accordingly discharged the accused.

THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

THE SUCCESSOR OF SIR MICHAEL.

COLOMBO, JULY 31.

London telegrams to the Australian papers say :—In connection with the impending Cabinet changes it is stated that either Mr. Ritchie or Mr. Hanbury succeeds Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

Lord Londonderry, Postmaster-General of England retires in favour of Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

GIVING THE BOYS A CHANCE.

PRAISEWORTHY ACT OF HOOGHLY JUTE MILLS.

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

Acting on the suggestion of the Superintendent, Alipore Reformatory School, the Upper Hooghly Jute Mills have successfully employed some well-behaved boys from the Reformatory; and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have now addressed a Circular to their members, suggesting other mills and factories should do likewise, thus giving deserving boys a chance of earning a honest living.

GOVERNOR AT KERMAN.

DESIROUS TO MAKE IMPROVEMENTS IN HIS PROVINCE.

LAHORE, JULY 31.

A Kerman correspondent writing to the "Civil and Military Gazette" says the governor strives to carry out improvements in his province.

At the review of the troops he received the British consul with honours, and on the latter praising the troops, he rewarded their teacher.

The Governor also invited the consul to inspect the artillery, of which the consul and officers thought highly.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 31.

Colonel C. R. Hervey officiates until his retirement on the 2nd September in command of the Sind District vice General Craigie proceeding on privelege leave.

Captain Palmer, Adjutant Royal Artillery, Aden, succeeds Captain Coxhead as Dy. Asst. Adjutant General, Artillery, Bengal.

Lieutenant Gordon, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent joins the 8th Gurkhas.

1st Brigade, Division Royal Field Artillery, consisting of Nos. 13 from Nowgong, 67 Jullunder, and 69 Mooltan, been added to the detail of troops for manœuvres and Delhi Coronation Durbar.

Second Lieut. H. Whitly Smith has resigned his Commission on the Karachi Artillery Volunteers.

Official intimation was received in India by the last mail that the following regiments and battalions, now in South Africa, will be despatched to India in the autumn :— Cavalry : 6th Dragoon Guards (already despatched), 3rd Hussars, 12th Lancers 10th Hussars. These will make good the present deficiency of British cavalry regiments in the Indian Establishment. Infantry : 1st Essex (already despatched), 1st Leicestershire, 1st Liverpool, 1st Royal Sussex, 1st Durham Light Infantry, 1st York and Lancaster Regiment, 2nd Shropshire Light Infantry, 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, 2nd Royal Highlanders, 2nd East Surrey Regiment, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, and 1st South Lancashires. Of these battalions six are to make good the existing deficiency in the establishment, and six are to relieve battalions whose tour of Indian service has expired. It is not yet decided which are the six British battalions to be thus relieved.

POONA CRICKET.

GYMKHANA vs. BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 31.

The Poona Gymkhana played the Bishop's High School to-day. The following are the scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Mr Wilkins, c Sells, b Carreras	74
Mr Harris, b Carreras	101
Major Hazelton, run out	41
Major Haynes, b Plunkett	0
Mr Saville, c Wood, b Carreras	0
Capt Newson, not out	28
Mr Younghusband, b Ward	4
Mr Fulton, c Dubois, b Plunkett	0
Mr Manners	did not bat.
Mr Henderson	
Mr Jilah Shah	
Extras	6
Total	257

BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr B Dubois, c Saville, b Wilkins	1			
Mr Turner, c Harris, b Hazelton	39		not out	10
Mr Ward, b Wilkins	2		not out	10
Mr Sells, c Harris, b Hazelton ...	6			
Mr W Dubois, b Wilkins	0		b Manners	13
Mr Leeks, b Wilkins	7			
Mr Plunkett, b Wilkins	8		b Newson	2
Mr Wood, l-b-w Wilkins	4			
Mr Nock, not out	7			
Mr Carreras			not out	26
Extras	5		Extras	9
Total	79		Total	79

KIRKEE vs. GANESHKHIND.

A game cricket was played at Ganeshkhind between the Kirkee and Ganeshkhind elevens. The home team won by 151 runs. The following are the scores :—

GANESHKHIND.

Capt Greig, retired	100
Capt Wood, l-b-w Parnell	13
Col Croly, b Parnell	33
Mr Du Boulay, c Gardiner, b Tillard	22
Mr Rodrigues, b Tillard	8
Mr Murray, c Gardiner, b Tillard	7
Capt Crawford, c b Winterbottom	6
Major Pollard, b Tillard	0
Sergeant Fills, not out	8
Mr Tagg, b Tillard	0
Extras	13
Total	210

KIRKEE.

Mr Gardiner, l-b-w Greig	11
Gunner Rainsford, b Greig	0
Mr Tillard, b Greig	0
Gunner Winterbottom, not out	27
Bombardier Newman, b Greig	7
Capt Evans, b Greig	3
Mr Searson, c and b Greig	2
Gunner Bunce, run out	0
Gunner Pollock, b Greig	0
Mr Cocks, b Murray	0
Bombardier Parnell, b Murray	8
Extras	12
Total	70

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. MINCHIN, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, is granted privilege leave for three months with leave out of India for nine months in continuation.

The services of Major W. C. C. Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

Mr. W. Doderet, I.C.S., on return to duty as appointed Collector, Ahmedabad, and member and President of the Local Board.

Mr. C. V. Vernon, B.A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., acts as Collector of Ahmedabad, and member and President of the Local Board, vice Mr. F. G. Pratt, I. C. S., proceeding on leave and pending the arrival of Mr. Doderet.

Mr. D. A. Thomson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Fourth Grade, has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Mr. W. Doderet, I.C.S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Dr. J. H. Walsh, District Medical Officer, Panch Mahals, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Under the provisions of Section 11 (2) of the Aden Port Trust Act (V of) 1888, Mr. T. Major acts as a Member of the Aden Port Trust during the absence of Mr. Hormasji Kavasji.

The Reverend H. Mould, Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona, is appointed to attend the Lord Bishop as Domestic Chaplain during his Lordship's tours in the months of July, August and September, 1902.

The Reverend D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D. L.L.D., is appointed Vice Chancellor of the Bombay University vice the Honourable Mr. Justice E. T. Candy, I.C.S., resigned.

Mr. E. E. Coombs is appointed Superintendent, Government Central Press, vice Mr. Framroze Rustamji Joshi, retiring.

Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, I. C. S., is appointed Compiler of the General Administration Report for 1901 1902.

Mr. W. George is appointed substantive pro tem Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay, vice Mr. Framroze Rustomjee Joshi, retiring, and pending relief by Mr. E. E. Coombs.

Mr. P. J. Corbett, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-three days combined with furlough for four months and seven days on the ground of ill-health.

Mr. D. W. McGuffie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Acting Executive Engineer (Ghar Canals District), is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Begari Canals District, during the absence of Mr. Corbett.

Mr J. B. Chapman, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Acting Executive Engineer, Western Nara District, holds charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Ghar Canals District, in addition to his own duties vice Mr. McGuffie.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz, Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bolama interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Land communication with Annam and Tonkin is restored on one line.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p. m. on the 31st July 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	..	...	...
Teheran	31	2	22 p.m.	...	20
Suez	31	2	55 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 31st July, 1902.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	16	0	1
,, Karachi	0	18	0	2
,, Madras	0	41	0	4

MAJOR GENERAL HENRY, Quartermaster General in India, was to leave Simla on Tuesday for Delhi, to inspect the arrangements for the Coronation Durbar. He returns to Simla on Saturday. Colonel Baring also proceeds to Delhi for a few days this week.

NOTICE is given in a Northern India journal that according to an agreement made between Shrotriya Shanker Lal, of Bijnor, the Editor of Abla hit karak and President of the Baibidwa Vivah Prachark Sabha, Bharat Varsha, and the supporter of the widow cause, and Pandit Shiva Kumar Shastri Mahamohopadhya, the refuter of the above, a grand Meeting will be held at Benares to prove the legality of such re-marriages by arguments taken from Dharma Shastras.

PRESIDENCY CRICKET NOTES.

CANDIDATES FOR HONOURS.

CRICKET in the mofussil is evidently in an unusually flourishing condition this season to judge from the numerous reports which have been published of matches in which good performances with both bat and ball have been plentiful. Belgaum alone of all the stations boasting of full elevens would seem to be idle. In other stations, notably Ahmedabad, Rajkote, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, and Satara, the game has been in full swing for the past six weeks, and several very promising new players have been unearthed, one or two of whom are not unlikely to be found playing for the Presidency this year. Ahmedabad cricketers are having a very busy time, and have already played quite a number of matches, though so far these have been between local clubs. The Gymkhana can place a very fair side in the field, and one which would give any of the leading clubs in Bombay a good game. The presence of H. D. Rendall, F. W. Allison, and C. H. Frith of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry in the station, has given a stimulus to the game, and as in addition there are keen exponents like K. E. Milford, J. W. Renny-Tailyour, and Captains Staddon, Darell-Brown, Lough, and Lincoln, available this season, it is not to be wondered at that cricket takes first place in the athletic pastimes of the station.

In Sergeant Hills the Ahmedabad Gymkhana have a really reliable bowler who has met with the greatest success in all matches up to date. In the last match against the local High School he only missed the rare feat of capturing all ten wickets in the first innings by one wicket, and has usually managed to secure at least five wickets in all other innings in which he has bowled. Rendall, Renny-Tailyour, and Lincoln are also fair bowlers who can point to respectable averages. The batting with Milford, Allison, Rendall, Renny-Tailyour, Lough, and Lincoln, all to be relied upon for runs, would do credit to a Bombay or Poona Gymkhana team, while for wicket-keeper in C. H. Frith, Ahmedabad, can boast of having one of the best stumpers in the Presidency. It has been suggested that the Ahmedabad Gymkhana team should pay a visit to Bombay later on in the season and give the local Gymkhana a taste of mofussil cricket. This I hope will come off.

The Ahmednagar Gymkhana have at least two players in Captain C. H. Mesham and L. J. Comyn of the Connaught Rangers, who are above the average as all-round cricketers. Of Comyn's reputation there is no need to write here, as I have on several occasions dealt with this player's performances in both Home and Indian cricket. Mesham, however, is not so well-known to lovers of the game in Western India, and a few remarks about his play will not be amiss. During the last three seasons at Nazicabad and Meerut, at which places his regiment had been stationed previous to its arrival at Ahmednagar, he has scored heavily in regimental matches, and is besides an excellent medium pace bowler. From what I have been able to gather of his form he would, I should say, prove a valuable acquisition to the Presidency team if the selection committee would for once in a way overcome their prejudice against selecting any players outside Bombay and Poona. Dharwar is full of good cricketers whose lights, however, for want of opportunity to shine, are hid under bushels. Chief among these are H. D. Sinclair, H. M. Dwane, M. C. Gibb, Bhasker, H. Muscroft, T. H. Woodliffe, R. Knight, W. A. Wallinger, H. Wray, W. C. Fox, and H. O. B. Shoubridge. H. D. Sinclair is a young, all-round player of exceptional promise, and I can point to some fine performances with bat and ball during the last two seasons. Although nearly all his best performances have been against station teams, it would be a mistake to run away with the idea that this class of cricket is not so good as that to be obtained at either Bombay or Poona. I have known occasions on which it has been distinctly better, and most of Sinclair's big scores have been made against bowling in no way inferior to that of the Poona and Bombay Gymkhanas.

For instance, a few weeks ago against a Bellary Gymkhana team which included among others L. P. Collins, the Oxford Blue of 1898, Rev. H Nuttal, Captain Killery, and Lacon, he scored over 90 runs. He also did well last year against the Bangalore Wanderers team which included three very good bowlers in C.T. Studd, Pavri and Fleming. In connection with Dharwar cricket it way be mentioned that H. M. Dwane, who made a century a few weeks ago is the only European batsman in the Presidency, besides Major C.W. Field of Poona, who has reached three figures in an innings up to date this season. Since writing these notes I learn that M. C. Gibb made 122 for Dharwar vs. Hubli. Satara Gymkhana can put a team in the field though not a very strong one now that they have lost H. C. John, the Presidency slow bowler, who is on leave. B. L. Vernon Harcourt, their other bowler is, I hear, trundling very well this season, but so far has had no opportunity of showing what he can do against really good batsmen. He performed very well, it will be remembered, in one or two matches in Poona last year.

Turning to Poona cricket this year the Gymkhana have obtained a very good all-round player in Major C. W. Field, who a couple of seasons ago was one of the most prominent players in Lahore cricket. He is a most consistent bat, and when he gets a wicket that suits him a very destructive bowler. Another promising "debutant" was T. J. Harris, who in the few matches he played showed form with both bat and ball which should have gained him a place in the Presidency team. I speak of him in the past tense as he has, I believe, left Poona for Karachi. Two other promising "debutants" in Poona cricket this season are Major E. H. Hazleton, who comes with a big reputation from the Madras side, and H. Sargent a young player, who has just joined the Royal Scots, than which there is no luckier regiment in India of cricketing officers. The former is a good bat, and on the few occasions that he has donned flannels this season has given the critics a good impression of his form. The latter is a good all-round player and judging from the way he has shaped in his first two matches, should fill the gap caused in the Gymkhana team by Harris's transfer.

Of last year's players B. H. Bignell, L. C. P Milman, Major Pinhey, and biggest loss of all, A.P Douglas, are not available this season, J.G. Greig is, however, back, and, needless to say, being in grand form, should more than compensate for Douglas's absence. He has made runs and taken wickets on every occasion but one, that he has played this year, and the Parsis may look out for squalls in the Presidency matches. Among the other old hands available again this year are A. D. Wilkins, A. F. Lumsden, R. M. Duncan, M. D. Wood and W. Drysdale. Wood has only made one appearance so far, while the others can hardly be said to have increased their reputation in the few matches they have played. No mention of Poona cricket this season would be complete without reference to the fine form the local Parsis, assisted by M. E. Pavri, and P. J. Chinoy, have shown. The two players named have each made centuries, while Pavri is bowling at the very top of his form. Apart from these there are Masters, Driver, and Baruchs, who all have creditable records as far as the season has gone.

A good deal has already been written and said about European cricket in Bombay and while the performances of the Gymkhana on the whole have been disappointing, individual performances leave some hope that the season will not end as it has begun. The great weakness has been in the bowling, which has suffered severely in the absence of W. F. Lumsden. Sale, Rumboll, and Lamb have done fairly well on occasions, especially the first-named, but are not reliable. The batting of the team is more level and Cheetham, Harrington, Aston, a new player, Sale, and Milne, are all run-getters above the average. Later on in the season with Lumsden back in the team, and Captain J. D. W. Davy of the Oxfords available, the Gymkhana will render a better account of itself.

Much attention has been given to Hindu cricket lately, which is now in the opinion of most judges of the game quite up to the same standard as Parsi cricket. The Hindus have a grievance and a very real one too, in that neither the Parsi nor the Presidency will give them a chance of figuring in representative cricket. Why the Parsis and Presidency should decline to meet the Hindus on equal terms altogether passes my comprehension. The latter during the last few years have proved themselves to be quite as good at the game as either the local Parsis or Europeans, and a careful study of the performances of the Hindu Gymkhana in local club cricket will show that they have not by any means had the worst of exchanges. Anyway, neither the Parsi Gymkhana nor the Bombay Gymkhana have much to boast of over their matches with the Hindu Gymkhana. If by any chance Lord Harris were to return to India, I feel sure that it would not be long before we saw the Hindus taking the field against the Parsis and the Europeans in representative matches. The Hindus I am pleased to see intend making an effort to arrange a fixture with the team of Oxford University Authentics visiting India next cold weather, and I trust they will be successful. The Authentics are coming out to play cricket, and no team in Western India could give them a better game than the Hindus.

Apropos of representative cricket the Presidency matches this year are not likely to lose any of their attraction, and but for the dearth of good bowlers to replace Milman, John and Douglas in the Presidency team, both games would probably be productive of some of the best all round cricket seen since their institution. Relying on the bowling talent available in Bombay and at Poona, there appears to be only one bowler who on the season's form can be said to be really dangerous, J. G. Greig to wit. There are of course other bowlers who if they were to show more consistency might be described as good, but unfortunately if they succeed in one match they are just as likely as not to be bowled to a stand-still in the next. These remarks do not apply to either W. F. Lumsden (Bombay) or T. J. Harris (Poona), neither of whom, it is much to be regretted, can be counted on for the Presidency fixtures. Good as Greig is, it would be the height of folly for the Presidency to take the field with no better bowlers to assist him than Sale, Wood, and Cheetham, who are certainly not to be relied on to keep up an end on the form they have been showing recently. Sale has only bowled up to his form once this season—against the Hindu Gymkhana; Wood has only played in one match in which he failed, while Cheetham is quite off colour.

It however happens that there are plenty of good bowlers in other cricket centres in the Presidency and the names of the following occur to me as bowlers whose claims to represent the Presidency would be worth considering :—Captain L. M. R. Deas who is stationed at Deesa, Captain A. B. Sangster, at present Cantonment Magistrate at Nasicabad, R. A. Cassels of the 2nd Bombay Lancers now at Deesa, Captain C. H. Mesham of the Connaught Rangers stationed at Ahmednagar, and H. D. Sinclair of Dharwar. The inclusion of Deas in the team would in a great measure supply the want of a really good fast bowler. He is an old Presidency player, and judging from the form he displayed in Bombay in the few matches, that were arranged last cold weather, has not lost the art of bowling. Deas will always be remembered by Western India cricketers as a bowler who holds a unique position in the cricket world, namely that of being the only bowler in the universe who has dismissed Ranjitsinhji for spectacles. This remarkable feat he accomplished at Poona a few years ago, when the great Indian batsman was playing for the Kathiawar team against the Poona Gymkhana.

Sangster, who is not unknown to Bombay lovers of the game, is a very tricky medium pace bowler with a tremendous break and as he still keeps up his cricket, would probably be in form. He is besides a very attractive bat and rarely fails to score. Cassels some four years ago bowled with success in Karachi and Poona cricket, and if in form would be worth playing for the Presidency. He too, is a run-getting bat. Mesham has been doing some execution with the ball in Ahmednagar cricket this season, and is reputed to be a good bowler. Sinclair's form has been referred to in my notes on Dharwar cricket. There is less cause for fear that the Presidency batting will break down. Besides Greig, a host in himself, there are Wood, Sale, Cheetham, and Sprott of the old players, while of the new men Majors C. W. Field and E. H. Hazleton, H. Sargent and N. S. Aston have all attracted attention by the good form they are showing. Two other players who are batting well this season are H. Harrington, and L. D. Farber, whose chances of Presidency honours are particularly rosy.

I had hardly finished writing the above notes when I receive the cheerful news that W. F. Lumsden was not only back in Bombay thoroughly restored to health but would play for the Gymkhana to-morrow against the Parsi Gymkhana. Another piece of good news I received at the same time is that Captain J. W. D. Davy of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry is to make his debut for the Gymkhana in the same match. The presence in the team of two such good all-round cricketers as the old Reptonian and the old Haileyburian is bound to be productive of good results.

The batting averages of the principal Gymkhana batsmen in all matches up to date (July 31st), though rather flattering owing to the number of not out innings played, show a big improvement on those of last year for either the same period or the whole of the season. Cheetham heads the list with an average of over 60 and is followed by Harrington and Aston who each average over 30. Milne has an average of 23, Sale with three not-out innings to help him has an average of over 20, while Carnegy and Lenn each average 15.

R.

THE EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS AT BUNDR ABBAS.

THE steamer Mozaffari, of the Bombay and Persia S. N. Company, Captain T. L. Molony, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday evening, from Busrah, Mohammerah, Bahrein, Lingah, Bunder Abbas, and Muscat, brings further news of the earthquakes which occurred at Bunder Abbas. Since the 9th July severe shocks have been felt almost daily. The Mozaffari reached Bunder Abbas on her return voyage on the 24th instant, when the officers of the vessel learnt that the first shock took place at 7-30 a.m. on the 9th, and it lasted nearly 30 seconds and was very severe. After a lapse of two minutes another and greater shock took place. The ground trembled and there was a roaring sound like thunder, which was heard at a long distance. The subsequent shocks which occurred were of a milder character. The inhabitants are panic stricken and have taken shelter in tents and huts outside the town and on the sea beach. Many shops and several buildings have been damaged by the earthquake. The weather at Bunder Abbas was very hot and thick and hazy with hot winds. It is stated that the houses on the Island of Kishin, are in ruins. The Mozaffari during her return voyage experienced very strong monsoon with thick and cloudy weather and rough sea with south-west to west-south-west winds.

LORD CURZON.

I WAS talking, at the big reception to the Indian Princes and the Colonial Premiers the other night by Sir Henry Irving, to a distinguished and highly placed Indian Judge; and our talk happened to get on to Lord Curzon, the present Viceroy of India, says T. P. 'in M. A. P." My friend expressed the opinion, in which I fully concur, that Lord Curzon will probably be one day Prime Minister of the Empire. And why is it that he has had such wonderful success in life—so that at an early age he was given—amid the approval of the world of political opponents as well as of political friends—such an august office as that of Viceroyalty of India? I remember Lord Curzon before he was even a member of Parliament; I heard his maiden speech; he seems to me with twenty-three years of Parliamentary experience almost like a boy in political life and yet there he is—Lord of nearly three hundred millions of human beings—occupying a throne more august than any in the world. The secret of his career—apart from his brilliant abilities—is that he devoted himself wholly and entirely to politics from his earliest youth. When he was but a stripling he was making journeys all over Asia; sometimes risking his life—always risking his somewhat poor health penetrating to remote and perilous spots where mighty empires approach each other's frontiers and look across the boundary with suspicion and fright and defiance. He was writing big books on Persia, Corea, the problems of the East. When most young men of his age were falling in and out of love or playing polo or cricket, or taking what Carlyle calls "mad baths of vice." And the results is that his career has been glorious; and it may end in being still more illustrious.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE STORES DEBATE CONCLUDED.

THANKS TO THE COMMISSIONER.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. M. B. Barbhaya presiding, when the debate on the Municipal Store Department was resumed.

A COMPROMISE.

At a previous meeting of the Corporation the Hon. Mr. Mehta had moved the following proposition :—That the letters from the Commissioner dated respectively, the 2nd April and 3rd July, 1902, reporting as to the qualifications, etc., of the Inspector of Stores be recorded, (2) That the ad interim report of the Committee appointed by Corporation resolution dated the 12th September 1901, to enquire into and report on the present system and organization of Municipal stores and to make suggestions and recommendations for putting them on a proper and regular basis be approved and adopted. (3) That the Corporation authorise the Committee to suggest, in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner, the name of one or more suitable officers for being appointed to carry out a complete and independent audit and verification of the Municipal Stores and Stores Accounts as proposed by them, and they will be prepared to make the necessary appointments and, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to sanction the necessary expenditure. (4) That the Report, dated the 22nd March 1902, of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 7052, dated the 15th September 1901, on the proposal to appoint an extra assistant to the Chief Accountant be "recorded," and the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation do not think that a case has been made out for the appointment of an extra assistant to the Chief Accountant. (5) That the Corporation request the Commissioner to make a detailed report as to the state of efficiency of the department of the Chief Accountant.

With the permission of the President and the consent of the meeting the following words were added at the end of para. 3 of the proposition :—"And also to report now far the Chief Accountant's Department and the Revenue and Refund Audit Department can be consolidated and simplified". The motion as thus amended was seconded by the Hon'ble Sir Bhalchandra Krishna.

As the President had declared that each para. of the original proposition would be put to the vote separately, the following was moved by Mr. E. H. Aitken, seconded by Mr. Haji Yoosof Haji Esmail, as an "Amendment to para. 4 of the original proposition :—(4 a) That the Report, dated the 22nd March 1902, of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 7052, dated the 5th September 1901, to report on the proposal to appoint an extra assistant to the Chief Accountant, be approved and adopted, (b) That, as recommended by the Committee and also by the Standing Committee in their Resolution No. 5295, dated the 31st July, 1901, sanction be given to the appointment of an assistant to the Chief Accountant on Rs. 300 per mensem for two years on the distinct understanding that the regular test audit of departmental accounts is instituted and maintained, and the other reforms indicated by the Chief Accountant are carried out. (c) That the Municipal Auditors be requested to carry out from time to time a test audit of the Chief Accountant's office. (d) That the Commissioner be requested to submit, at the end of the period of two years, a full report as to the results achieved by the introduction of test audit and the reforms introduced in the system of accounts, &c.

Mr. S. D. Dandy in continuing the debate said Mr. Mehta had admitted that Mr. Waite was an honest gentleman, and yet he took him to task for appointing his brother-in-law as Inspector of Stores. He (the speaker) did not see anything wrong in employing one's relatives as subordinate officers. It was a common thing in England, where they found members of the Cabinet giving important appointments to their sons and sons-in-law. He further contended that the attitude taken up by Mr. Mehta was an inconsistent one in view of the fact that only a fortnight ago he had persuaded the Corporation to accept the report of a committee without question. Strange to say, he (Mr. Mehta) had now thought fit to take up quite a different position.

Mr. Hassamoboy Visram said the question of giving an assistant to the Chief Accountant had been hanging fire for a long time and the Corporation had in a way already committed itself to afford that officer some relief. The Corporation was a business like body, and he thought it would not stultify itself by refusing the assistance when was so much needed.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula pointed out that the Committee did not appear to have taken into consideration two important questions relating to the subject it had reported upon. Those questions were the establishment of a separate central stores depot and department and the amalgamation of the Chief Accountant's Department with that of the Revenue and Refund Audit Establishment. A Committee was appointed to consider the latter question about four years ago with a view to effect greater efficiency and economy, but its report was still under consideration. He thought it was desirable that they should know authoritatively whether the amalgamation scheme was a feasible one, and that, thereby the Chief Accountant would be relieved of the additional burden of work which had fallen on him during the last two years. He, therefore, suggested to Mr. Mehta to substitute the following for the fourth and fifth paragraphs of his proposition : "That the disposal of the question of granting an assistant to the Chief Accountant be deferred for the present, and that the Commissioner be requested to report whether sufficient relief would not be afforded (1) by establishing a separate central stores depot and department, and (2) by consolidating the Chief Accountant's department with that of the Rev

Officer, and the Executive Engineer. In Select Committee he brought the matter forward, and he moved an amendment to that effect in the Council.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

He pointed out that the Corporation had successfully discharged the function of appointing two officers like the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer. After sixteen years had elapsed it was asked that the appointment of the Chief Accountant should be vested in the Corporation. That was the ground on which he asked for the appointment to be given to the Corporation. He would like the Corporation to hear what Mr. Naylor who was in charge of the Bill had to say on the subject. Mr. Naylor was thoroughly conversant with the details of the administration of the Municipality, because he had worked with Sir Charles Ollivant for months together with regard to the Bill. He asked them to listen to what Mr. Naylor said, and he particularly requested the attention of Mr. Aitken and the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Naylor said this was a matter which had been considered more than once in Select Committee, and the majority had decided that the appointment of the Chief Accountant should remain with the Commissioner. The officer was not the controller of Municipal accounts. His function was not to control the accounts. The real control of the expenditure and of the accounts was vested in the Town Council and in the auditors appointed by the Corporation. If the control was thought to be too weak, then he submitted that the proper thing to do was to appoint a controller whose appointment should be afterwards vested in the Commissioner's office and not with the Corporation.

He had seen the officer, continued Mr. Naylor, and he (the speaker) asked Mr. Aitken's particular attention to this point compared to the Accountant-General, but that was not a fair comparison, as he really represented the Collector's head accountant. He was the head of the Accountant's Department of the Commissioner. He thought after this that the charge of what he had said being mere imagination would be withdrawn and that it would be acknowledged that he was only a man of facts and figures.

A DENUNCIATION.

Mr. President, continued Mr. Mehta, when I made the remarks which I did about the appointment of Mr. Waldi, it never entered my head for a single moment that any member of this Corporation would stand up in this place and try to justify that an officer—an important officer of the Corporation—should be allowed to recommend one of his own relatives for service under him, and that the Municipal Commissioner would be justified in acceding to that recommendation. Mr. President, this is not a light matter. It is not to be disposed of in that light-hearted manner in which Mr. Haji Yussuf seeks to dispose of it. Mr. Haji Yussuf said: In whom could you place more confidence than your brother-in-law, and therefore we who should get such an appointment if not a brother-in-law.

Gentlemen, I hope sentiments of that character will not find favour. Did Mr. Haji Yussuf realise what these words would lead to if the proposition which he had laid down were acceded to? Did he realise that it would lay down the basis of a system of jobbery? Mr. President, it is not a light matter that in the Corporation any body should stand up and publicly say that there was nothing wrong in appointing one's own brother-in-law. That meant jobbery of the worst character, and I hope I shall be pardoned for speaking out freely. Leaving Mr. Haji Yussuf alone, I denounce before this Corporation the Chief Account for making the recommendation; I denounce the Commissioner who acceded to it. I am not often in the habit of dealing in personal matters, but it is high time that one should express sentiments against the employment of such ethical principles.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta's position as amended, was then, put to vote section by section and carried by a large majority.

THE RETIRING COMMISSIONER.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, who was received with cheers, said he was not going to flatter himself that the cheers were intended for him; he fully realised that the cheers were for the gentleman in regard to whom he was going to pass not his own opinion, but was expressing the universal opinion in the words set forth in his motion which was as follows:—That the Corporation place on record their approbation of the able, tactful and sympathetic manner in which Mr. Sheppard, I. C. S., has discharged his onerous duties as Acting Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay during the last fifteen months, thus rendering excellent service to the Municipality.

COMMISSIONER'S DUTY.

He thought that those who were present at their debates with the Commissioner sitting on the left hand of the President could only realise how onerous were the duties of the office of the Municipal Commissioner who had to deal with a variety of subjects. He had to sit in judgment upon questions of health, engineering, water drains, loans, and upon the question of collection and other subjects too numerous to be mentioned. It was really very hard that the Commissioner should sit next to the President to listen to and reply to the innumerable comments and criticisms which were poured forth on his devoted head from all sides of the House. Mr. Sheppard had done his work with ability, and every body cognizant of his work would readily admit that the result of that ability was not of an unfruitful character. In the course of his Commissionership he had dealt with some of the most important questions affecting the Municipality, and dealt with them in a way which had largely satisfied not only the Corporation but also the city. (Hear, Hear.)

They must not think that when a resolution of a vague character was passed by the Corporation, the duty of the Commissioner had ended there, but on the contrary the Commissioner, who knew his work, found it the heaviest in carrying out what was considered right and proper for the welfare of the Municipality in that resolution, and in fact his real work instead of ending commenced there. For instance, they had been complaining and shouting and howling about the water department, but the quiet way in which the Commissioner after listening to the debate in the Corporation dealt with it in such a manner as to bring home to the city the fact that there was a masterhand working to set things right.

HIS QUALIFICATIONS.

Government had been good enough to give them Commissioners from the Civil Service, and the selections made by them were men of high ability and experience. But ability was not everything. He might be an able man, but there were other elements required. There was the tact and the sympathy which went to make the services of an officer and the position of the Municipal Commissioner valuable by the exercise of those two qualities. The Commissioner had won their hearts by his frank behaviour to members of the Corporation. He was genial, humorous and hearty, and it was a pleasure and a great delight to work with a Commissioner who had brought such ability, tact, geniality and sympathy to bear upon the performance of his duties. They could not allow him to leave Bombay without placing on record their strong and emphatic sense of the excellent services which he had rendered both to the Corporation and to the city at large. (Applause).

HIS IMPORTANT WORKS.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra seconded the proposition. He said he endorsed all the excellent and eloquent remarks which emanated from the Hon. Mr. Mehta. Mr. Sheppard had, during the time he had been the acting Municipal Commissioner, dealt with the Councillors courteously and had given entire satisfaction not only to them but to the whole city in the discharge of his onerous duties. Mr. Mehta had referred to the several activities of Mr. Sheppard, but he (the speaker), would confine to the three most important works the Commissioner had done during the time he had been among them: The first of there was the financial work done by him in connection with the plague expenditure. The Corporation were aware that the plague committee and the plague department had a heavy drain on the municipal coffers. At one time they spent from thirty to forty lakhs of rupees on the plague administration of the City. The expenditure then came down to eight lakhs of rupees; but when Mr. Sheppard set to work, it was reduced to four lakhs and now it amounted to only two lakhs of rupees. The next important work performed by Mr. Sheppard was with regard to the water department. He had not only attended to and remedied the complaints made regarding the supply of water to the City, but set right the water department itself. The third important work done by him was with regard to the registration, which he carried out with the assistance of their able and energetic Health Officer, Dr. Turner.

HARMONY AND CO-OPERATION.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula said the Municipal Administration of the city was conducted by three authorities, namely the Municipal Commissioner, the Corporation and the Standing Committee, and that he had no hesitation in saying that the success of the Municipal government depended upon those three bodies working harmoniously and hand in-hand. Although Mr. Sheppard had got extensive powers under the Act he had never hesitated in working cordially and loyally with the Standing Committee; and the Corporation for the municipal progress of the city and for that reason he was entitled to their hearty thanks.

Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thakersay spoke of the sincerity and earnestness with which the Municipal Commissioner discharged his onerous and responsible duties.

Dr. Dinshaw Master and Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetjee also supported the proposition.

Mr. J. Macdonald endorsed every word that fell from Mr. Mehta.

Mr. J. B. Petit endorsed remarks made by members and added that he did not bid good-bye to Mr. Sheppard but only said an revoir.

Mr. Dinsha Wacha heartily joined in all that was said in praise of Mr. Sheppard.

Mr. Hajee Usuf hoped that Mr. Sheppard would return some day to take permanent charge of the Office.

The President fully endorsed what had fallen from previous speakers and remarked that Mr. Sheppard was an accomplished, energetic and sympathetic officer, whose relations with both the Corporation and the Standing Committee were of a harmonious character. He had a firm grasp of subjects placed before him.

The proposition was then put to the meeting and carried with acclamation.

MR. SHEPPARD'S REPLY.

Mr. Sheppard, the acting Municipal Commissioner, in reply said he left the Corporation and his post with great regret feeling that he was leaving behind him a number of gentlemen who were when he first came to Bombay perfect strangers, but whom he now claimed to be his friends. When he first came he had heard that this appointment was extremely severe, and that a little opposition was to be expected even if the Commissioner was perfectly right. When some of his proposals were discussed the members did adopt a somewhat hostile attitude, but he did his very best rom the beginning and he hoped that members were now quite satisfied in their minds that there was nothing suspicious in his proposals. He had done his best to remove all causes of grievances, and he though the might say now from the remarks which had fallen from members that a good deal had been achieved in that direction. He was glad that his plague administration had met with their approval. He testified to the good and conscientious work done by members of the Corporation, among whom were experts of all sorts, and he honestly believed that the rate-payers of the City could not have been represented by better men. In conclusion he sincerely thanked the Corporation for passing and placing the resolution couched in such handsome terms on their records. (Loud and prolonged cheers).

This concluded the business before the Corporation.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND PERJURY.

Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. D. B. Binning, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, further heard the case in which Inspector Sloan charged Bhaichand Naron, Gordhan Gopal Soni, Shapoorji Hormusji Todiwala, Varjiwandas Alias Kalidas Bhaidas, Vithal Jamukhram, and Laxmidas Nagorcas with conspiring to forge a will, using as genuine a forged document, perjury in a judicial proceeding, and abetting each other in the commission of the offences. Mr. Bowen, solicitor, of Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for the Government Prosecutor, while Mr. Oliviera, pleader, defended the first and the fifth accused, Mr. Dinshaw Jeejeebhoy, solicitor, of Messrs Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw with Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, the second and the third accused and Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, the fourth and the sixth accused. Mr. Bhaishanker, solicitor, of Messrs Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdharlal, with Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared to watch the case on behalf of the executors of the will of Bai Nurbudabai, widow of Jadia Hariwalabh Gulabchand.

Mr. Rustomji Phirozshaw Bharoocha, solicitor, examined by Mr. Bowen said that he knew the third accused. In September 1901, third accused came to him and asked him to take up a certain case of Mr. Billimoria, solicitor, who was about to leave Bombay for Baroda to join H. H. Gaekwar's service. He agreed to do so and on the 14th of September his firm applied for and obtained an order for change of solicitors. He received some papers referring to the suit, but he had not gone through them. He believed there was a registered copy of a will with them.

Rustomji Nasserwanji said that he had the shop of a licensed stamp vendor in Parsi Bazar Street, Fort. Witness was shown an entry in a book from which he could say that a person named Soni Bhaichand Naron bought on eight anna stamp on the 26th January 1901. He had made the entry of that stamp in his own handwriting when he sold the stamp.

Mr. Narottam Shiodas, clerk to Messrs. Bhaishankar, Konga, and Girdharlal, said that he knew Vithal Jamukhram and his brother Bechar. He only saw Bechar once, but he could recognise both of them. They did not come to him together but separately. He took them to the High Court on separate days. He took Vithal to the interpreter in the translator's office and had his affidavit interpreted to him. Bechar accompanied him to the High Court on the 30th of August, where he put down his mark on his affidavit in witness' presence. He then filed two affidavits in the office of the prothonotary.

Nagindas Hargovandas, articled clerk to Mr. Kanga, of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, said that during the absence of Mr. Girdharlal from the office he attended the testamentory suit No. 35 of 1900. As to the books of account of the late Jadia Hariwalabh Gulabchand, to all nine books had been inspected by the 23th of January. He did not always attend the inspection. In one of the books he had found an assignment will of Hariwalabh Gulabchand. Witness being shown the will said that there was no smear on it when he first saw it.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Cama, solicitor, said that in the suit in which he was engaged by Bhaichand Naron, his clerk Shapoorjee Hormusjee Todiwala, gave him all the necessary instructions. Witness said he had seen second accused before but on what account he could not call to mind. On the 9th March 1901, he had filed a caveat on behalf of the first accused. He did not remember to have seen Gordhan Nursy. An affidavit was made by the first accused in support of the caveat on the 18th March 1901. His managing clerk, the third accused, had drafted the affidavit. The petition for probate of the will was prepared in his office and drafted by his clerk, the third accused. Then a caveat to the petition was filed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga's clients. Witness was furnished with an affidavit made in support of that caveat. He did not remember that the first accused gave him any personal instructions in suit No. 338. Gordhan Gopal was attending as his office as an agent of the first accused.

Mr. Bowen: What were your instructions?

Witness: This is a point of the client's privilege.

Mr. Bowen: But the second accused was not your client.

Mr. Spencer: He was his client's agent.

Mr. Bowen; We have proved Hariwalabh's will to have been forged.

Magistrate: I have thus far seen only a smeared edition of the will.

Mr. Spencer: You have not yet got us convicted, Mr. Bowen continued that the communication was not privileged.

Mr. Dinshaw asked Mr. Bowen to read section 126 of the Evidence Act, and said that he should not argue in a circle. Unless a communication be made in furtherance of an illegal purpose it would be privileged.

In continuation of his evidence witness said that he had asked for a postponement of the suit No. 35 of 1900, for the purpose of saving unnecessary costs.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

A TRAINING SOCIETY FOR JUNIOR COUNSEL.

THE junior members of the Bar on the Appellate and the Original Sides of the High Court, met on Tuesday evening in the Judge's Library at the High Court, to consider a proposal of Mr. Jamietram Nanabhai, an advocate of the court, for inaugurating a High Court Moot (or training) Society for junior counsel. Sir Lawrence Jenkins presided, and was assisted by Mr. Justice Crowe and Mr. Justice Batty. The attendance of junior members of the two Bars of the Court was large, among those present being Messrs. Young, Weldon, Dady Sett, Murzban, Wadia, R. D. N. Wadia, Kolah, Lalkaka, Saher, Harderam Nanabhai, Jamietram Nanabhai, Setlur Jahveri, Jaffer Rahimtula, etc.

The Chief Justice was most cordially received by the young gentlemen present; and in an explanatory speech, proceeded to expound the objects of the Moot Society. His Lordship had long been pondering over the prospects of the young gentlemen as they came out from England; and he was sorry to admit what was no doubt true, that the young gentlemen, as they came out had no prospects, and that they were not prepared for the work to which they had devoted their lives. They lacked the training which every barrister received in England preliminary to his embarking upon his professional career. They had no chamber reading, without which it was hardly possible to attain to any appreciable degree of efficiency. Moreover, the juniors in England laid by for their future use a great mass of learning which they acquired in the days of leisure Indian gentlemen had not the opportunities of English juniors, and therefore they were inferior to them professionally. In order to give them opportunities for acquiring legal knowledge, and also habits of industry and thoroughness, his Lordship had, after prolonged reflection, come to the conclusion that a Moot Society, like the one of Gray's Inn could with great advantage be organised. At meetings of the Society, legal problems would be discussed every fortnight by four gentlemen, two on each side, who were to be previously appointed. His Lordship hoped that the gentlemen intending to take part in the discussions would be thorough in their work, and that their arguments would be short. Gentlemen in the full swing of the profession were not expected to join in the discussions.

The Moot Society has been joined by over fifty members of the two Bars, and promises to be a success under the guidance of Mr. Jamietram Nanabhoy, the secretary of the Society.

MR. MEHTA'S resolution in regard to the Stores Department was again discussed at the meeting of the Bombay Corporation yesterday after noon and was carried by large majority. Mr. Mehta also proposed a vote of thanks to the Municipal Commissioner on his departure to England.

H. H. THE RAO OF CUTCH.

H. H. SHRI KHENGARJI SAVAI BAHADUR, G.C. I. E., the Rao of Cutch, who arrived in Bombay on Wednesday morning proceeded to Poona yesterday afternoon by the 2 o'clock train from the Victoria Terminus. His Highness was accorded an enthusiastic send off by the various classes of his subjects in Bombay. Long before the train was timed to leave the station the roadways leading to the station were crowded by hundreds of people, while the central platform of the station was thronged by over a thousand persons, and the rush and crush was so great that the police had a difficult task in regulating order and keeping the crowd away from the edge of the platform. Most of the people assembled on the platform had brought with them baskets full of garlands and bouquets, and for a time the station presented an animated and lively appearance. His Highness was accompanied by Prince Kalubha, his Highness' brother, Col. Snell, Political Agent, Mrs. and Miss Snell, Mr. Ranchodbhai Odeyram, the Dewan, Khan Bahadur Rustomji Sorabji Bhoojwala, and the members of his Highnes suit. Among those present were Prince Samatsinghji of Palitana, Mr. Fazalbhai Visram, C.I.E., Mr. Hasambhai Visram, Mr. Karimbhai Ibrahim, Mr. Virchand Dipchand, Mr. Damji Lakhmichand, Mr. Fazalbhai Kasambhai Gangji, Mr. Mansookhram Soorajram, and others. A few minutes before the train started his Highness drove to the station in a carriage and four, and on alighting was enthusiastically received by the assemblage. His Highness was presented with numerous garlands and bouquets. The Rao then entered the train which steamed out of the station amidst the cheers of those present. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the departure of his Highness. The Rao will remain in Poona for a fortnight.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 1.

Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon Mr. Justice STARLING, Motion.

141-01—Crawford and Co—The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay vs The Bombay Tramway Co—Smetham B and N.

141-01—Smeth m B and N—The Bombay Tramway Co vs The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

Appeals for he ring and final disposal.

800-00—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Mahomed Haji Jewa vs Rustomji Framji Kharas—Bicknell M and M.

30-00—Edgelow G and W—Shakundas Lalidas vs Manecklal widow and others—Tyabjee and Co.

503-99—Payne G S and M—Ebrahim Hoy Rahimbhoy vs Foolbai and another—Nanu and H.

557-01—Mansuklal J—H O Akilaudasa vs The Aurangabad S and M Co—Ardeshir H D and Co.

422-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Manmohundas Ramjee and others vs N C Macleod—Malvi H and D.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE. Suits for hearing and final disposal. Long Causes

76-01—Bhaishunker and K—Madan Gopan, &c vs The Hindu Biscuit Co—Thakurdas and Co. Part heard.

94-01—D D Rom v—Ghanba Sunkrojee Barne vs Ramjee Boujee—Smetham B and N.

662-01—D D Romer—Kasb nath Jeswan Gowand and others vs Jeswan Mangila Gowand and others—Mulla and M

128-01—Muljee C and V—Bachoo Hurkisandas vs Khooshalchand Dayabhai and others—Edgelow G W, Muljee C and V, for postponment.

80-02—Muljee C and V—Bachoo Hurkisondas vs Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadkar and others—Daphtary and F, for postponment

261-01—Edgelow G W—Rao Bahadur Maneckchand Kapurchand vs Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Thoothee and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

277,97—Payne G S and M—Peeroo Mahomed vs Kasimbhoy Nensey and others—Matubhai J and M

266,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Cauji and others vs Veerjee Canjee—For postponement

267,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Girdhurdas Coovrjee—For postponement

268,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Morarjee Coovrjee

162,01—In per-on a pauper—Lobar Shiva Runchord vs Bora Abdulhoosen Nuzerally—In person

724,00—Dikshit and D—Bai Sarswatibai vs Dossabhoy Cooverjee Limited and another—Tyabjee R and K

469,01—Chitnis and M—Dayabhai Tapidas vs Canjee Hirjee and another—Little and Co—For postponement

97,00—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Oomer Jamal and others vs Meya Mahomed Janmahomed and another

113,01—Dikshit and D—Jugjivan Kalidas vs Arsey Devat and another—Mulla and M—Captain and V

109,01—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Oomar Jamal and others vs Hajee Janmaomed and others—Fryunji and D

571,01—Mirza and M for pauper—Bhugwandeen Ramdeen vs Bibiia Mahodoo Cudum

513,01—Malvi H and M—Bhimraj Lachminarayen and others vs Damjee Hirjee—Matubhai J and M

351,01—Nanu and H—Bai Navazbai vs Dorabjee Eduljee Mody—Ardeshir H D and Co

111-02—R R Mehta—Ramjee Ballalee and others vs Chaturbhuj Morarjee—Jahangir and S.

112-02—Dickson M and M—Shapurjee Nusserwanjee Parekh and another vs Merwanjee H Modi—Crawford B and Co.

65'-01—Craigie L and O—Moreshwar Bapu alias Gajanand Wasudeo vs Gungaram Bapooba Rele—Bhaishunker and K.

130-02—Little and Co—Chaturbhooj Morarjee and others vs Jairam Giga—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR. Suits for hearing and final disposal. Long Causes.

1-02—Smetham B and N—Jamsajee Ruttonjee Mistry vs Kirahimbhai Hassumbhai and others—Matubhai J and M.

699-01—Bicknell M and M—Merwanjee Jamshedjee Hakim vs Morobs Ramchunder Poy and others—In person.

619-01—Tyabjee and Co—Hurbai B Bakshi vs Mia Mahomed Hajee Chotani and others—Wadia and G, Ferreira and D, and Little and D.

521-01—H Dayabhai—Munhordas Sunderjee vs Goculdas Luchmoodas—Mansukial D and J.

671-00—Bhaishanker K and G—Vallabhdas Sewjee and another vs Ludhoo Premjee and others—Modhowjee V.

160-02—Jehangir and S—Rustomjee Dadabhoy Karanjia and others vs Kalibai widow and others—Bicknell M and M.

168-02—In person a pauper—Merwanjee Edaljee Bamboat vs Framjee Edaljee Bamboat—In person.

634-'1—Crawford B and Co—Chabildas Lalcobhai and others vs Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rehman—Little and Co.

534-97—Little and Co—Nathibai and another vs Premchund Raichund—Tyabjee D and Co.

535-01—In person—Vazir Rajinna Jenjit vs Gangabai—In person

697-01—Ardeshir H and D—N C Macleod vs Hajee Sidick Hajee Hassum—In person.

171-02—In person—Mahomed Gangjee and another vs Gulabchand Megha and others—Framjee and D.

190-02—Jehangir and D—Ebrahim Maneck Virji vs Karrimbhoy Cassumbhoy—Little and Co.

208-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Bahadur Chaturbhujdas Gordhundas vs Manchershaw Bomanjee Chotia and another—Wadia and G.

230-02—Sorabjee and J—Jonn Joseph de Silva vs John Joseph de Silva and others—Mathubhai J and H.

THE provisional programmes of relief of the British and Native Armies in India have now been completed and sent up to the Government of India for sanction, but they are not likely to be finally approved and published until the middle of September at the earliest.

THE protests which have been made in this country against the cost of entertainment of the Coronation guests from India being debited against the Indian Government will, says the "Pioneer", be more emphatic than ever, now that it is known in what manner Lord George Hamilton answered certain questions in Parliament on July 10th. He stated that the "State ceremony" at the India Office cost £7,000, and that the whole of this would be charged to the revenues of India. When pressed to say whether the Government of India had consented to have this amount charged to their account, his Lordship curtly replied:—"It is not a question of consulting the Indian Government: the India Council is supreme." It is answers of this kind which are calculated to do a vast amount of mischief politically, for they show a cynical indifference to Indian interests, and make it appear that the Secretary of State can squander our resources without the slightest check from this side. But there are signs already that Lord George Hamilton is reconsidering the position as regards the Coronation guests, and he may yet find public opinion too strong for him.

ON the 28th instant, writes the "Pioneer", we published a telegram to the effect that, according to private advices received in Simla, the Ganges was in high flood, and that the headworks of the Lower Ganges Canal at Narrora were in danger. The Superintending Engineer of the 2nd Circle of Irrigation in these Provinces assures us that there have been no high floods at Narrora, to give any anxiety to the Canal Engineers. The weirworks are in perfect order; there has been no damage or threatening of damage, and none is apprehended. The works are quite safe and there is no difficulty in disposing of the highest floods. We regret that currency was given to a report which had evidently no foundation in fact. The public will learn with satisfaction that the Canal works are in such an excellent state.

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WELCOMING PEACE IN A CONCENTRATION CAMP.

THE following is an extract from a letter written by an Englishwoman in the Orange River Colony. The date is June 12th:—

What a blessed result this peace is! We heard the first news of it on the Tuesday about 11 a. m., and the remainder of the day seemed to be spent in praise and thanksgiving; everyone looked so happy and changed. To some the news came as unexpected good tidings, and to us has made a great difference, as the whole camp was under orders to move to Kroonstad bag and baggage on the following morning; however, it seems that Christian De-Wet asked specially for it to stay, and permission came at the very last moment, just as the train slowed down for the trucks to be loaded. On Wednesday General De-Wet spoke to the people in the camp from a waggon and told them how he had fought for two years and eight months, and how he had been mercifully preserved amid harships and dangers of various kinds, and how they had done their best and lost. Then he urged them all to be loyal British subjects of King Edward's and to learn to forgive and forget. He said much more in a plain, simple manner, only it was in Dutch, and I had to learn afterwards the pith of it all in English. He told them of the terms, and said those who had relations over seal must be patient as no nation could bring them all back and get them all settled at once. The meeting began and closed with a prayer, and there was singing in their usual slow pathetic Dutch half drawl. On Thursday the General and his staff, went out to the veld to bring in the men and lay down their arms before coming into camp; these were given up to the military officials at the station before the men were allowed to come to the camp, so it was almost dusk when they arrived here. You should have seen the poor fellows galloping along with a rush and dismounting at the gate, where many who didn't see their wives and children at first glance would take off their hat and wave it, calling out their name and asking for wife or "kinder" (children). Some there were none to meet! One poor old man, nearly blind, came and shook hands with me. I think there were very few families who met without one being absent. But afterwards, when I walked round, everyone seemed very happy, and most of them were singing. On Friday we had three E.P. tents put up in the hospital grounds for Mrs. De-Wet and family, who came about noon from the Maritzburg camp. This place is quite near their farm where I think they are going very soon. I saw them all for a few minutes, and on Saturday morning the sad news came of the death of their son at St. Helena. I went up in the afternoon and found the mother weeping alone. I told her how sorry I was and how I really sympathised with her when she simply put her arms round me and kissed me. After all I felt she was a woman and a mother to be won by a little sympathy and kindness, though some people have the character of being hard and bitter in the world . . . I'm very sorry to leave the people here. Though these camps may and undoubtedly will change a good deal I think they will have to be carried on for some time, as affairs cannot be settled for those who are to go back to their farms all at once. It has been something awful with the cold here during the last few days. Unfortunately we are still living in a marquee and sleeping in tents. Really, the last two nights I have shivered from going to bed to getting up in the morning in spite of having on my dressing gown, rug and three army blankets. The wind is just cutting; nothing at home can be compared with it; it takes one's breath away and leaves a mouthful of dust instead.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND LORD HOPETOUN.

EXPRESSION OF WARM THANKS.

THE following cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain has been received by Lord Hopetoun:—"On the eve of your departure from Australia, his Majesty's Government wish to express their warm thanks for the services which you have rendered to the Commonwealth and Empire during the last year and a half, and their appreciation of the ability and tact of long tact which have displayed in dealing with novel and difficult problems involved in the inauguration of a New Constitution. His Majesty's Government are glad to think that the work which you have done is thoroughly appreciated in Australia, and that you carry away with you the esteem and affection of the people of every part of the Commonwealth."

Lord Hopetoun replied.—"I am grateful to his Majesty's Government for the expression of their satisfaction at the manner in which I have discharged my duties for the past 18 months, and though I regret leaving Australia with my work unfinished, it is most gratifying to me to be assured that something has been accomplished during my brief administration, and that I have earned the good-will of the people of the Commonwealth".

EXPLORERS' PLIGHT.

PRIVATIONS OF THE DE WINDT EXPEDITION.

A SAN FRANCISCO message dated July 4th says:—

It was the whaler William Bayliss, not the U.S. cruiser Thetis, which picked up Mr. Harry de Windt and his expedition off the Siberian coast. The whaler supplied the party with provisions.

The William Bayliss found Mr. De Windt and Mr. Harding at Whadyluk, an uninhabited cove visited occasionally by whalers. It is situated in lat. 65 degs. 10mins., long. 170degs. 12mins.

The both were in a sorry plight, having had a terrible trip, and their provisions were almost exhausted. They had reached the coast only to find that the ice had broken up and had drifted out into the strait so that it was impossible to cross over on it.

The captain of the William Bayliss, which reached Nome on the 20th ult., said he believed they would be able to cross in a native skin boat.

It would appear from the above that the "Express" expedition was merely supplied with provisions, and not taken on board the whaler.

RAILWAY RETURNS

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for 9 days ending 30th June,

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for 9 day ending 30th June 1902— G I P R system...	1,37,262	2,68,590	1,126	4,26,978
I M R do ...	10,959	1 25,423	267	1,67,649
Total....	1,98,221	3,95,013	1,393	5,91,627
Actuals for corresponding 9 days ending 30th June, 1901— G I P R system...	1,65,616	3,81,354	3,331	5,93,301
I M R do ...	36,830	92,305	332	1,29,5.8
Total	2,03,146	4,75,750	3,633	6,82,859
Increase or (G I P R	—9,351	—1,14,764	—2,205	—1,24,323
Decrease... (I M R...	+1,129	+34,027	—65	+38,091

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 12 h July, 1902, on 481 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,00,000	1,75,000	4,000	2,79,000
Or per mile of Railway	217	379	9	605
For previous weeks of half-year	73,000	1,50,000	3,000	2,26,000
Total for 1 weeks ..	1,73,000	3,25,000	7,000	5,05,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,00,224	1,61,310	1,115	2,62,659
Per mile of Ry. do.	218	350	2	570
Total to corresponding date do.	1,86,150	2,99,575	2,070	4,87,795

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 16,341
Do. to date 17,295

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE POPE AND THE PHILIPPINES.

THE negotiations between the American Government and the Commission of Cardinals appointed by the Pope with a view to a settlement of the religious difficulty in the Philippines have resulted in an exchange of Notes dealing with all the points at issue. The great difficulty from the point of view of the Papal See has been the American demand that the Pope should order the withdrawal from the Islands of the friars belonging to Orders which are considered obnoxious by the Americans. The reply of the Vatican to the proposals of Mr. Taft, Governor of the Philippines, has now been presented. It is in the form of a Note, which begins by stating that all the endeavours of the Vatican are centred on rendering clearer and more precise the situation as between the Holy See and the Philippine Government. In fact, if anything further can be proposed with this intent the American Commission is begged to give free expression thereto, and all consideration will be accorded to any suggestion that may be put forward. The question of the recall of the friars is then raised, and the Vatican says that it cannot accept the proposal to recall the Dominican, Franciscan, Augustinian, and Recollect friars within a fixed time. Such recall, not being justified by reason of "force majeure", would be contrary to rights guaranteed by the Treaty of Paris, and would bring the Holy See into conflict with Spain. The Vatican promises to try and introduce into the Philippines clergy of other nationalities, especially American, as they are ready or adapted for the work. The Note agrees that the friars shall not return into the parishes which they have left and where their presence may provoke trouble, and concludes by saying that the Pope is willing that the school question in the Philippines shall not be insisted upon at the present time, but he hopes that his representatives in Manila may arrive at an understanding with Mr. Taft on this point. The contract which the Vatican proposes should be signed by both parties, comprises twelve articles. The first is that the Philippine Government shall buy the land belonging to the religious orders, the Holy See acting as intermediary. The second describes what agricultural lands shall be bought, and the third provides that if some are possessed by corporations the friars are to sell their shares. The fourth establishes a tribunal of arbitrators composed of five members, two to be chosen by the Vatican, two by the Philippine Government, and the fifth by the other four, or in case of disagreement, he shall be chosen by the common accord of the Pope and President Roosevelt. Accordiug to the fifth article the work of the arbitrators is to begin on January 1, 1903. The sixth provides that the title deeds shall be transferred to the Philippine Government, the seventh for payment in Mexican dolars with a period to be proposed by Mr. Taft, interest during the period of repayment being fixed at 4 per cent. The eighth deals with the transfer to the Church of the ancient crown lands with the ecclesiastical buildings. The ninth proposes an amicable accord with regard to existing charitable or educational trust now in dispute. Failing agreement, recourse is to be had to the same arbitrators, to whom also is to be submitted the question of the San Jose foundation. Article tenth proposes arbitration regarding the indemnity which America is to pay for the ecclesiastical buildings used during the war. The eleventh provides that the expenses incurred by the tribunal of arbitrators shall be paid by the Philippine Government, and the twelfth lays down that the Holy See, in the sphere of action which is within its competence, shall use all its influence towards the pacification of the Islands and in favour of their adhesion to the established Government, and shall prevent all political opposition on the part of the clergy both regular and secular.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 31.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F X DeSouza, M.A. LL.M, Cantab, barrister-at-law, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Khandesh, vice Mr Lalubhai Girdumal, B.A, LL.B Bom, until further orders.

Rao Saheb Yeshwant Vinayak Ranadive, acting Mamlatdar taluka Mahad in the district of Kolaba, is appointed, under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

The powers of a Magistrate of the first class conferred by Govt Notification No. 2969, dated the 6th May 1902, on Rao Saheb Gajanan Vaman Gadre, Mamlatdar, taluka Sangola, in the district of Sholapur, being no longer required, are withdrawn, see 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, withdrawn.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to invest the Magistrates of the second class in the district of Belgaum with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—Power to commit for trial Section 206:—Rao Saeb Narayan Venkatesh Chandawarkar, Mamlatdar, taluka Badami and Rao Saheb Daso Balwant Betigeri Mamlatdar, taluka Hungund.

Azam Abdul Gaffar Baig, Head Karkun taluka Hubli, in the district of Dharwar, is appointed, under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

In continuation of Govt Notification No. 4414, dated the 14th July 1902, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the period of Khan Saheb Manekshaw Dhanjisha's appointment as Hig Asst Supt of Police, Ahmedabad, up to the 31st Aug 1902.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Saheb Chimanlal Lalubhai Vakil, second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge, Nadiad, to act as first class, third grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as first class Subordinate Judge, Satara, vice Rao Bahadur Ganesh Vasudev Joshi Deshmukh or until further orders; and Rao Saheb Manchhubhai Narsidas Choksi, second class Subordinate Judge, Jambusar, to be second class Subordinate Judge, Nadiad.

H is in Council is further pleased, under Sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, as amended by Sec 6 of Bombay Act I of 1900, to invest Rao Saheb Manchhubhai Narsidas Choksi, second class Subordinate Judge, Nadiad, within the local limits of

M. A. P. IN THE BOUDOIR.

MR. MICAWBER (writes "A Society Butterfly") must have been a first-class moralist; certainly his dictum on economy will echo through the ages. It runs as follows: "Annual income, £20; annual expenditure, £19 19s. 6d.; result, happiness. Annual income, £20; annual expenditure, £20 0s. 6d.; result, misery". This statement forms a concrete essay on the drawbacks of debt, and applies with equal exactness to the woman who spends a thousand a year on her dress, or to her less fortunate sister whose allowance is limited to a humble fifty pounds per annum. My experience of life is, like Sam Weller's, "extensive and peculiar"; and it has been my lot to play about with dress money of both the above-mentioned amounts—one representing comparative poverty, and the other an equally comparative affluence. For after all, what is riches in Cornwall or Caithness, proves a miserable pittance in Chesham Place or Carlton House Terrace. But in either case, it is possible to avoid debt; and this from no sort of virtue, but simply from the observance of the following rules: (1) Pay ready money for everything. (2) Never spend anything without well considering if the article in question is a necessity. Will it be valued twenty-four hours after purchase? (3) Always leave a margin; that is to say, always live within your income. (4) Keep accounts; even the record of a penny account-book acts as a check on one's expenditure. The secret of true economy is troubletaking; laziness and extravagance are apt to go hand in hand. And this last axiom leads up to a topic of the moment—nothing less than the summer sales.

These "sellings-off" are what our old-fashioned friends describe as a "blessing" in disguise to a clever capable woman; but they prove a snare and a delusion to weakminded wobblers. If we wish to profit by a sale, we must show some business qualities. First, make out a list of real (not imaginary) wants; then calculate as nearly as possible the materials, trimmings, or accessories required. Put in a purse the money that may be spent, and—most important of all—have sharp eyes, sound judgment, a strong will, and the power of saying "no" to ourselves as well as to the most attractive of shop assistants.

Ready-made gowns, jackets, and cloaks are better avoided at sales. They may look attractive, but cut and fit leave much to be desired. Fragile wares, such as delicate sprays of flowers, white chiffon ruffles, and white parasols, white tulle hats, etc., are all unprofitable purchases; their freshness is their beauty, and the very buyer will pass them by on the other side. But a rich harvest may be reaped at these summer sales. Lace, old and new, foreign and home made, proves an excellent purchase, and can often be secured as a really "genuine bargain". Gloves and stockings may also be bought to advantage. Black silk stockings bear no special brand of fashion; and those on sale in July will look equally well in January next. This also applies to the useful, necessary umbrella, to waterproofs, carriage rugs, wraps for driving, motoring, golf, etc.

Then really beautiful pieces of material may be picked up; and a clever woman can enrich herself by acquiring remnants that later on can be converted into charming blouses, tea-jackets, or "fronts" for a renovated frock or dressing gown. A good linen draper or smart dressmaker is glad to sell for a trifle the remnant of crepe de Chine, soft silk, or embroidered mousseline, that has become useless to trade, but may prove of untold value to our old friend the "distressed gentlewoman". Golden opportunities are few and far between; but this season of sales makes a splendid chance for laying in a store of winter furs. Sable, chinchilla, sealskin, broadtail, and ermine, are about twenty per cent. cheaper in July and August than they will be in October and November. Hence, the careful buyer should choose her furs, but leave them at the furriers for fear of our enemies—the moths.

The hostesses of the week were Lady Lansdowne, Lady Bathurst, and Lady George Hamilton at the India Office. The event of Saturday was the King's dinner to the poor. July is ever ruled by rain-loving saints; we had a hot day and two thunderstorms.

Lord and Lady Darnley have arrived in London. Lady Darnley, one of our few Australian peeresses, was Miss Florence Murphy, of Beechworth, Victoria; and her marriage some seventeen years ago is said to have been something of a romance, Lord Darnley—s then Mr. Ivo Bligh—wooed and won his bride when travelling in Australia with his team of English cricketers. Lady Darnley is a pretty, graceful woman with a fondness for books, and some literary ability. Her recent novel, "Elma Trevor", has been well reviewed.

Lord and Lady Darnley have a son and heir, Lord Clifton, who is now about sixteen years old. The family place, Cobham Hall, near Gravesend, is a fine old housewith exquisite gardens and ground. King Charles I. and Queen Henrietta Maria spent their honeymoon within its walls. Lord Darnley is not what might be called a rich man; his brother, the late lord, having left all available property to his beautiful young widow, Jemima Lady Darnley, who not long ago was married at Malta to Captain Ellison, an officer in the Navy. It has been rumoured that this lady intends to drop the title, which, since her second marriage, is hers by courtesy but not by right. If this proves true, she will only have followed the example of Mrs. Montague Thorold, who was widow of the late and last Lord Rivers.

The Duke of Atholl has arrived in London. He is one of the greatest of Scotch peers and the holder of nineteen titles, but he seems prouder of the position of chieftain of his clan than of any other social advantages. When the Atholl meeting takes place in early autumn, the Duke marches at the head of his clansmen in true feudal fashion, and is one of the few Scotch nobles who keep up old traditions, sports, games, etc., such as throwing the hammer and javelin, dancing the Hoolakhan, Highland fling, and so on; and he prefers that his own people, and not professionals should take part in these contests and amusements. This old family cherish their hereditary rights, preserve many curious customs, and own to not a few superstitions. The dukedom of Atholl holds the privilege of presenting a cast of falcons to the Sovereign at the time of a coronation; and when the reigning monarch visits Blair Atholl, ancient usage decrees that the Duke of atholl of the day should present a white rose to his royal guest. Another old custom prescribes that when the heir's bride pays her first visit to the ancestral castle, she should be carried across the threshold, and by no means walk through the doorway. The Duchess of Atholl, whose recent illness has caused so much anxiety was Miss Louisa Moncrieffe, daughter of the late Sir Tomas Moncrieffe.

Lady Tullibardine is now staying in London. She was Miss Katherine Ramsay, daughter of Sir James Ramsay of Banff: and in 1890 became the wife of Lord Tullibardine, eldest son of the Duke of Atholl. Her sister, Mrs. Butler, took classical honours, and is one of the most learned women of the day, Lady Tullibardine was born and bred a genuine Scotch lassie; she is dark and handsome, and has that delightful manner, which in itself is so great an attraction. She is a good musician, can play and sing charmingly, and fishing is her favourite outdoor amusement. Her mother, Lady Ramsay, when a young child, passed through the horrors of the Indian Mutiny, and a curious story has been told in this connection. She was saved by the ayah, who stained her charge the brown colour of a native baby, in order to pass unperceived through the ranks of the enemy. But the deadly danger must have had its effect, even on the mind of an infant; for to this day Lady Ramsay declares that she dreads the dark, and feels an instinctive dislike to remaining alone, even in broad daylight.

Lord Tullibardine is the typical heir to a northern dukedom. His tastes and interests are as intensely Scotch as those of his father; and he can not only speak Gaelic, but write it—a far more difficult accomplishment. On the day of the Prince of Wales's marriage, in July, 1893, Lord Tullibardine was on guard outside the Palace, and by some mischance had a bad fall from his horse, from the effects of which he suffered for a long time afterwards. Since that period he has seen much service in Africa—first during the Nile Expedition, and later on in the recent Transvaal War, and has proved himself one of the most popular officers in the Blues. Lord Tullibardine is a good sportsman—shoots, hunts, and is—of course—an expert at the Scotch national game of curling.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting-teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

A PERFECT BEVERAGE.

Preferred by Connoisseurs for its high quality and delicious natural flavor.

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Rich in nourishing and stimulating properties, it builds up and invigorates the system.

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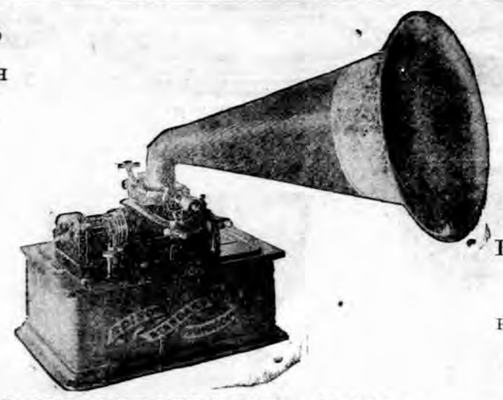

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An ever efficacious specific for all Urethra discharges.

A single dose of Healing Balm will arrest the progress of all Genital urinary disorders.

In a day Healing Balm will take away the sting of the disease.

In a week Healing Balm will bring the patient completely round.

An infallible specific and sovereign remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, &c., and their evil consequences such as Involuntary and putrid discharge, Running, white Spermatorrhœa, Urithritis, Cystitis obstruction of Urination, Scanty Urine, emission of thready matter during urination, muddy colour of the urine, thinness of semen, harassing dreams, loss of memory, loss of retention, premature decay or deficiency of manhood, cheerlessness, constipation of the bowels, &c.

Healing Balm effectually kills the germ of the disease known as Gonococci and therefore a radical cure is quickly and cheaply effected by it.

Its efficacy is tested, admitted and applauded by physicians of ripe experience and world-wide reputation, copies of a few of the many certificates are published below:—

1. Dr. K. P. Gupta, Col., I. M. S., M. A., M. D., F. R. C. S., (Edin.) S. Sc. degree (Cambridge) P.H.D. (Cantab), Late Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, says:—* * * Healing Balm is almost a specific for Gonorrhœa and may be safely and strongly recommended for that troublesome and obstinate disease.

2. Dr. B. K. Bose, I. M. S., Surgeon-Major, M. D., says:—* * * I have tried Healing Balm in cases of acute Gonorrhœa with success. * *

3. Dr. U. Gupta, M.D., M. C. (Edin.), F. C. S. (London), says:—* * * I tried R. Laugin Co.'s Healing Balm and found it really a very excellent medicine for both chronic and acute Gonorrhœa. * *

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LORENZO OR INDIAN FEVER PILL.
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PRICE:
Large phial of 21 pills Rs. 1-8
Small phial of 12 pills " 1-0
Packing and postage, &c., extra.

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By instinct the hand flies to the part hurt, but to eliminate Aches and Pains a safe stimulating medium or lubricant is necessary, and its physical condition should facilitate the process of rubbing. Such is
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Elliman's ,, Sprains, Bruises,
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THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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Look for the SIGNATURE in WHITE on the RED LABEL, anyone imitating which will be prosecuted.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMIDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj.-Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj.-Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:— It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a divine man's Gold Drops.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS, & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H.L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE

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ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
A Simple Remedy for Preventing & Curing by Natural Means.

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, Constipation, Thirst, Skin Eruptions, Boils, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, Influenza, Throat Affections, and Fevers of all kinds.

SMALLPOX, SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease. "I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During this time I have not been ill for a single day, and this I attribute to the use of Eno's 'Fruit Salt,' which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

THE EFFECT OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' ON A DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS, AND FEVERISH CONDITION IS SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. IT IS, IN FACT, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, AND AN UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—*See capsule marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' *Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.*

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CALVERT'S CARBOLIC
PRICKLY-HEAT SOAP.
Contains 10% Pure Carbolic Acid.
A luxury for the Bath and Toilet, and most beneficial in cases of Prickly-Heat, Rash, Sunburn and Skin Irritation generally.
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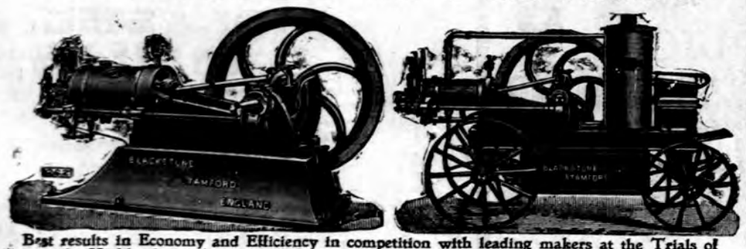

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